

WEATHER FORECAST:

Tomorrow:

Probable Showers

THE EVENING NEWS.

TEMPERATURE TODAY:

At 3 p. m., 82 degrees.

DEVOTED TO MAKING ADA A LARGER AND MORE PROGRESSIVE CITY

VOLUME 3

ADA, INDIAN TERRITORY, THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 12, 1906

NUMBER 95

Among the modern luxuries are

Kirschbaum Suits

in tropical wears and weights for hot weather. All the style and fit of regular full-lined garments. Serges and worsteds; quarter-lined with mohair or pongee silk. Skeleton construction, firm, shape-retaining and cool. Ask for Kirschbaum clothes, (warranted.)

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Wear the eastern styles. We are sole agents for A. B. Kirschbaum & Company in Ada.

Scott-Hoard Co.

ASSESSED VALUATION OF OKLAHOMA PROPERTY

Guthrie, Ok., July 12.—The work of the Oklahoma Board of Equalization has been completed, excepting the making of the tax levy, and the assessed valuation of all property in this Territory is placed at \$96,628,554, an increase of about \$3,500,000 over last year, when the total was \$93,130,000.

The total acres of farming land in the Territory is 11,111,978, valued at \$35,472,012. The valuation, placed on these lands by the various County Assessors was \$35,471,871. In the entire Territory there are 416,625 town lots valued at \$16,893,876.

The total assessed valuation of all live stock is \$13,946,231. There are 349,100 horses, valued at \$5,931,964; 81,170 mules and asses, valued at \$1,937,760; 929,064 cattle, valued at \$5,476,911; 36,082 sheep and goats, valued at \$39,770; 309,557 swine, valued at \$570,726.

The assessed valuation of all railroad property amounts to \$12,680,518; Pull-

man property \$42,858, express property \$17,300, telegraph \$174,276, telephone \$281,899, moneys and credits \$3,916,464.

Farm implements in the Territory are valued at \$1,063,860, wagons \$818,660, pleasure carriages \$503,447, bicycles \$14,572, other vehicles \$13,468, gold and silver watches \$88,938, plate and jewelry \$7,673, pianos \$553,387, other musical instruments \$160,915, household furniture \$1,491,033.

The improvements on unentered lands or lots, not deeded, school lands and Indian allotments amount to \$1,962,647; the personal property belonging to persons or companies doing freighting or transportation business, \$14,902.

A total valuation of \$92,384 is placed on the dogs of Oklahoma.

In figuring the total real valuation of all property in the Territory, it must be taken into consideration that property is assessed at only about one-fourth its actual worth, and on this basis, the actual value of all property in the Territory would be \$386,494,216.

\$100,000 APPROPRIATION THOUGHT TO BE SUFFICIENT

Guthrie, Okla., July, 12.—Preliminary estimates made by the Oklahoma districting board indicate that the \$100,000 appropriated by congress to pay the expenses of the constitutional convention and its preliminaries and the election rendered necessary by it, will be entirely inadequate for that purpose.

Chas. H. Filson, secretary of the board, and disbursing agent for the \$100,000 fund, according to the terms of the statehood bill, says that it is, however, the intention of the board to go right ahead with its work, without regard to that fact and trust to congress to make appropriations to cover any deficiency which may result. The opinion of the members of the board is that congress intended to provide for the payment of all the expenses of the constitutional convention and election, although they have so far been unable to get any ruling on that point from the comptroller of the currency, under whose direction the funds must be expended.

The financial sections in the Oklahoma and Arizona parts of the bill are entirely different. In the Arizona section \$150,000, or fifty per cent more than is allowed to Oklahoma, is appropriated for the convention and elections, and it is specifically provided that any expenditures in excess of that sum shall be borne by the state. The section is also quite specific in its provisions, as to what expenses shall be paid out of this fund, including "The payment of all necessary and proper expenses, officers, clerks, and messengers thereof, and printing and other expenses incident thereto." It also provides in detail for the payments of salaries and mileage of members of the convention, and other details of the sort.

The Oklahoma section is much more elastic, and provides for the payments of all expenses incident to the convention and elections. The officials here believe that its wording would not preclude the expenditure of more money than the amount specifically appropriated, although that contingency is precluded by the wording of the Arizona section.

GOVERNMENT REPORT ON CROP CONDITIONS

Washington, July 11.—The crop reporting board of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture finds from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the bureau as follows:

Preliminary returns show the acreage of corn planted to be about 95,535,000 acres, an increase of about 1,524,000 acres, or 1.6 per cent as compared with the estimate of the acreage planted last year.

The average condition of the growing corn on July 1 was 87.5, as compared with 87.3 on July 1, 1905; 86.4 at the corresponding date in 1904, and a ten year average of 86.4.

The average condition of winter wheat on July 1, was 85.6, as compared with 83 last month, 82.7 on July 1, 1905; 78.7 at the corresponding date in 1904, and a ten year average of 79.4.

The average condition of spring wheat on July 1 was 91.4 as compared with 93 last month, 91 on July 1, 1905, 93.7 at the corresponding date in 1904, and a ten year average of 92.1.

The average condition on July 1 of spring and winter wheat combined was 87.8, as compared with 85.8 on July 1, 1905, and 84.5 at the corresponding date in 1904.

The amount of wheat remaining in the hands of farmers on July 1 is estimated at about 46,053,000 bushels, equivalent to about 6.6 per cent of the crop of last year.

The average condition of the oats crop on July 1 was 84, as compared with 86 last month, 92.1 on July 1, 1905, 89.8 at the corresponding date in 1904, and a ten year average of 89.4.

The acreage of potatoes, excluding sweet potatoes, is less than that of last year by about 38,000 acres, or 1.3 per cent.

The acreage on July 1 was 91.5 as compared with 91.2 on July 1, 1905, 93.9 at the corresponding date in 1904, and a ten year average of 92.1.

NEW STATE'S POPULATION ESTIMATED AT 1,300,000

Pawhuska, I. T., July 10.—There are in the Indian Territory and Oklahoma 99,925 Indians, of this number the Indian Territory has 87,980, Oklahoma 11,945. There are thirty-one separate and distinct languages spoken. The five civilized tribes composed by far the largest number of the Indians of the Indian Territory. The combined population (Indian) of the tribes is 86,653. In the northeastern part of the Indian Territory there are eight small tribes and their county is known as the Quapaw Indian reservation. There can be found the once proud and haughty Modocs, the Quapaws, the Senecas and the remnants of the other small tribes. Of the five civilized, the Cherokees are the most numerous numbering 35,255. Next the Choctaws with 23,573. The Chickasaws are the small-

est in numbers with 9,713. At Fort Sill, Ok., there are about three hundred Apaches, including Geronimo, held as prisoners of war.

The whole population of the new state, numbering 1,300,000 and is greater than, including whites, Indians and negroes, 21 other states. By the last census the Indian and Oklahoma Territory showed by far the greatest increase of population of any other state or territory in the union.

To The Singers.

All those who can sing are urged to be at the tabernacle on East 12th street Friday evening at 8:30 for the purpose of arranging the chorus choir. Prof. Martin the able leader says the choir must be 250 strong, and wishes all who can, carry a tune to be on hand.

TORRENTIAL RAINS HURT RAILROADS AND CROPS

Shawnee, Ok., July 12.—The heaviest rainfall in years fell during the past twenty-four hours, flooding basements in the city and damaging streets and bridges. The new \$100,000 Norwood Hotel was put out of business by floods in the basement rooms.

The Rock Island Railroad lost a half mile of track nine miles west of here, and the Katy a half mile of track and one bridge eight miles west. The Shawnee-Tecumseh interurban lost three bridges and a mile of track. The North Canadian river rose two feet per hour all day, but is now receding. The lowlands were flooded and crops badly damaged.

Ardmore, I. T., July 12.—A terrific rain fell here yesterday and in many sections of the Chickasaw Nation heavy rains have been falling at intervals since Tuesday. The moisture is not needed by the crops.



WE ARE NOW

Turning out the finest ice cream in this section of country. It is a home product, even the ice that freezes it. When these conditions are facts why not use home manufactured cream?

CRYSTAL ICE CREAM COMPANY



IT KEEPS US BUSY

serving soda water. It just seems that old as well as young keep on buying it. It's because soda water we draw never disappoints you. Each glass we sell confirms a customer who tells others That increases our trade and is why we're busy.

We also sell Sangre Mineral Wells Water, Eureka Springs Water and Ginger Ale in bottles.

G. M. RAMSEY, Druggist.
(Successor to Clark Drug Co.)

A Timely Suggestion

To Property Owners and Mortgagees:

Tornadoes and wind-storms have destroyed millions of dollars worth of property. In a few moments the savings of a lifetime disappear. Your property, or that held in trust by you, may at any time be similarly damaged or destroyed.

How would you be affected by such a loss? Are you insured?

A liberal form of contract protecting you in such an emergency can be had at low rates of premium from

OTIS B. WEAVER,
FIRE INSURANCE AGENT.

PAUL W. ALLEN,
Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.
Horses Boarded by Day or Week.
Satisfaction Guaranteed. Best of Service.
Allen Livery Barn
South Townsend Ave., Phone 64.

OTIS B. WEAVER

Continues in the Real Estate Business

And will give careful and energetic attention to all business entrusted. He has some very bargains in Ada real estate. Manager for beautiful Sunrise Addition. Office headquarters for prospectors

Weaver Building. 12th and Broadway.

WILL HOLD ELECTION OF DELEGATES IN NOVEMBER

South McAlester, I. T., July 12.—A largely attended meeting of delegates from most of the towns in this recording district was held at the courthouse here last afternoon to confer with Judge Clayton in regard to the formation of election districts preparatory to the election of delegates to the constitutional convention. A committee of thirty was appointed, composed of an equal number of Republicans and Democrats, from all parts of the district, to ascertain and report the population of the various sections to Judge Clayton, within ten days. Upon this report he will base his action in drawing the lines of the voting districts. The committee's first meeting will be held here next Friday.

Judge Clayton returned yesterday from Guthrie, where he attended a joint meeting of the districting boards of the two territories. He reports that it was there agreed to expedite the work of districting so as to bring about the election of delegates to the constitutional convention on Nov. 6, which will be general election day throughout the country, and upon which date, under the terms of the statehood bill, Arizona and New Mexico will vote upon the question of joint or separate statehood.

Two Brothers Arrested.

Last night, Postal Inspector F. T. Kent and Rob't. Cummings arrested Tom and Bob Bishop at Roff, on the charge of larceny. The offense was the theft of registered matter from mails on the Star postal route between Roff and Midland, via Hart; about a month ago. They were placed in jail here to await the preliminary trial.

We guarantee our Cupid flour. No. 17. Walsh. 95-tf

ATTACKED THE HEART

Awful Neuralgia Case Cured to Stay
Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Neuralgia in any form is painful but when it attacks the heart it is frequently fatal. Complicated with indigestion of a form that affected the vital organ it threatened serious consequences in an instance just reported. The case is that of Mr. F. L. Graves, of Pleasant Hill, La., who tells of his trouble and cure as follows:

"I traveled considerably, was exposed to all kinds of weather and was irregular in my sleeping and eating. I suppose this was the cause of my sickness, at any rate, in May, 1905, I had got so bad that I was compelled to quit work and take to my bed. I had a good doctor and took his medicine faithfully but grew worse. I gave up hope of getting better and my neighbors thought I was surely going to die."

"I had smothering spells that it is awful to recall. My heart fluttered and then seemed to cease beating. I could not lie on my left side at all. My hands and feet swelled and so did my face. After reading about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in a newspaper I decided to try them and they suited my case exactly. Before long I could see an improvement and after taking a few boxes I was entirely cured. I am glad to make this statement and wish it could cause every sufferer to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do not simply deaden pain; they cure the trouble which causes the pain. They are guaranteed to contain no narcotic, stimulant or opiate. Those who take them run no danger of forming any drug habit. They act directly on the blood and it is only through the blood that any medicine can reach the nerves.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes for \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medical Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

He Would Lose, Anyway

There is a young physician who has never been able to smoke a cigar. "Just one poisons me," says the youthful doctor.

Recently the doctor was invited to a large dinner party. When the women had left the table cigars were accepted by all the men except the physician. Seeing his friend refuse the cigar the host in astonishment exclaimed:

"What, not smoking? Why, my dear fellow, you lose half your dinner!"

"Yes, I know I do," meekly replied the doctor, "but if I smoked one I should lose the whole of it!"

Guess the Tempo Was All Right, Too

The editor of a paper published in Little Rock was once in receipt of a complimentary copy of a musical composition by an Arkansas friend.

Feeling that he was called upon to make some acknowledgment of the courtesy, the editor did so in this wise:

"As the editor of this paper doesn't know a demisemiquaver from a diaphanous, or a bass clef from a 'high C,' he will not, therefore, be expected to give an extended notice of this production. We can say, however, that the type used in printing the composition is clear and plain, and that the paper appears to be of the first quality of rag. The design on the front page is most artistic, and the words are as tender as a real spring chicken and as poetic as the song of the meadow lark on a May morning. The melody is sound and all right, with no windgalls or collar marks. The harmony, too, appears to be strictly O. K., with no patent defects or noticeable blemishes. The tonality is clear and resonant, and rests on harmonic relations and melodic elements. This is about all the praise in connection with said composition we are able to evolve from our cabbage-flavored temperament.—Success Magazine.

It's a hard matter for a poor man to convince a rich man that he is in the wrong.

A BUSY WOMAN

Can Do the Work of 3 or 4 If Well Fed.

An energetic young woman living just outside of New York, writes:

"I am at present doing all the housework of a dairy farm, caring for 2 children, a vegetable and flower garden, a large number of fowls, besides managing an extensive exchange business through the mails and pursuing my regular avocation as a writer for several newspapers and magazines (designing fancy work for the latter) and all the energy and ability to do this I owe to Grape-Nuts food."

"It was not always so, and a year ago when the shock of my nursing baby's death utterly prostrated me and deranged my stomach and nerves so that I could not assimilate as much as a mouthful of solid food, and was in even worse condition mentally, he would have been a rash prophet who would have predicted that it ever would do so."

"Prior to this great grief I had suffered for years with impaired digestion, insomnia, agonizing cramps in the stomach, pain in the side, constipation, and other bowel derangements, all these were familiar to my daily life. Medicines gave me no relief—nothing did, until a few months ago, at a friend's suggestion, I began to use Grape-Nuts food, and subsequently gave up coffee entirely and adopted Postum Food Coffee at all my meals."

"To-day I am free from all the troubles I have enumerated. My digestion is simply perfect, I assimilate my food without the least distress, enjoy sweet, restful sleep, and have a buoyant feeling of pleasure in my varied duties. In fact, I am a new woman, entirely made over, and I repeat, I owe it all to Grape-Nuts food and Postum Coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

A SOLDIER'S EXPERIENCE.

A Kicking Gun That Was Better in the Hands of the Enemy—Burying the Dead.

My first gun was a Harper's Ferry musket, altered over, and it would kick worse than a mule, says Comrade C. E. Smith, in telling of his experiences in the American Tribune. It kicked me on the head, in the face, in the eye and on the shoulder, and all at one discharge. The last time I fired it it kicked itself out of my hands onto the ground, and there it lay kicking when the captain put his foot upon it and made it stop. The right way to fight with that gun was to send it to the Johnnies, and there would have been a succession of discouraged soldiers on that side—if not dead ones. There was one thing certain, with that gun to carry any soldier would be ready to sing:

"Come, welcome death, thou end of kicking, I am ready and willing to go."

My next gun—the next day—was a Springfield rifle—a dandy.

In chasing Gen. Price we made a march of 109 miles in three days, with only nine large-sized hard tack for rations. In this march the boys beat the oldish men. Of our company of 96 men, but 14 were there to stack arms at the end of three days—of these 12 were under 21, three under 18, and three under 17 years of age, and I was one of the last three.

After all our hard marching Price was not there when we arrived—he had been gone six hours. We were six days in marching back over the same ground.

We arrived at Shiloh in time for me to be detailed to help bury the dead. That is a duty in connection with army work seldom described. The mind dislikes to dwell upon it. The killing of the man is an exciting work. There is some excitement even in being in line with shot and bullets—in seeing who gets hit—in feeling that you are yet whole—but there is no redeeming feature in going out to the field of the dead and gathering the men like sheaves in a harvest field and arranging them in a trench and covering them with earth. There is no other form of death so sickening as that of a well and hearty man killed by the accidents of battle.

Hour after hour we worked on at burying the Shiloh dead. I wish I could shut out the memory of that labor from my mental vision forever.

At Farmington I was again detailed to bury the dead, and there helped to bury 700 as fine-looking soldiers as man ever saw. Here ended my service in this direction, as I soon after joined the cavalry and was put upon a new line of duty.

DISHING UP MUD.

Trying Experience of a Soldier Which He Turned Into an Amusing Joke.

It was the 6th day of April, 1862. Our regiment, the First U. S. S., were marching up toward Yorktown and getting pretty near to the works of the enemy, they commenced firing shot and shell, says a correspondent of the American Tribune. As they flew high we noticed that their aim was at a collection of officers in our rear, supposed to be Gen. Porter and staff, but soon our batteries got into position—think it was Griffith's and Mott's—and shot and shell howled in every direction. Our skirmish line was in the road, near a mud hole, and one of our boys, already with his Yankee wit, discovered a spur and strap sticking in the mud, and stooped to get the treasure, saying, "I guess"—but that was all of that sentence, as a shell struck in that mud hole and plastered him from head to foot, besides filling mouth, eyes and ears. As soon as John K— could spit out the mud and get breath, he coolly remarked, "I wish they would fill their cursed shells with oysters; I could relish them better." We were quite hungry at that time. Cannot say that I should like to take oysters in that shape. But as my mind wanders back to that scene, I cannot but laugh over the memory of that incident, as I did at the time.

An Old Battlefield Unearthed.

A curious discovery has been made in a course of some excavations that have been in progress in St. Martin de Re, in France. The excavators unearthed trenches in which law skeletons which were presumably those of the citizens who fell in defending the town against the English in 1672. Among the skeletons was found a spherical iron bomb containing a moist black powder, which was found to consist of about a third of nitre, a third of carbon, and a fifth of sulphur, the remainder being iron oxide derived from the rusting of the iron shell.

In the French Army.

In the French army an officer whose duty it is to report on a junior is obliged to show him the original report and obtain his signature to it, as a proof that he has made himself master of the contents. The general officer is not permitted to express any opinion on the matter until he obtains from the one accused a written defense.

Historic Building Goes Begging.

Suter's tavern in Georgetown, where Washington and Jefferson often stopped on their journeys to and from the north, and where the commissioners who laid out the city of Washington met and discussed their work, was put up at auction the other day, and not a bid was made for it. And yet the building is practically as it appeared more than a century ago.

THE CHOICE OF PAINT.

Fifty years ago a well-painted house was a rare sight; to-day an unpainted house is rarer. If people knew the real value of paint a house in need of paint would be "scarer than hen's teeth." There was some excuse for our forefathers. Many of them lived in houses hardly worth preserving; they knew nothing about paint, except that it was pretty; and to get a house painted was a serious and costly job. The difference between their case and ours is that when they wanted paint it had to be made for them; whereas when we need paint we can go to the nearest good store and buy it, in any color or quality ready for use. We know, or ought to know by this time, that to let a house stand unpainted is most costly, while a good coat of paint, applied in season, is the best of investments. If we put off the brief visit of the painter we shall in due time have the carpenter coming to pay us a long visit at our expense. Lumber is constantly getting scarcer, dearer and poorer, while prepared paints are getting plentier, better and less expensive. It is a short-sighted plan to let the valuable lumber of our houses go to pieces for the want of paint.

For the man that needs paint there are two forms from which to choose; one is the old form, still favored by certain unprogressive painters who have not yet caught up with the times—lead and oil; the other is the ready-for-use paint found in every up-to-date store. The first must be mixed with oil, driers, turpentine and colors before it is ready for use; the other need only be stirred up in the can and it is ready to go on. To buy lead and oil, colors, etc., and mix them into a paint by hand is, in this twentieth century, about the same as refusing to ride in a trolley car because one's grandfather had to walk or ride on horseback when he wanted to go anywhere. Prepared paints have been on the market less than fifty years, but they have proved on the whole so inexpensive, so convenient and so good that the consumption to-day is something over sixty million gallons a year and still growing. Unless they had been in the main satisfactory, it stands to reason there would have been no such steady growth in their use.

Mixed paints are necessarily cheaper than paint of the hand-mixed kind, because they are made in a large way by machinery from materials bought in large quantities by the manufacturer. They are necessarily better than paints mixed by hand, because they are more finely ground and more thoroughly mixed, and because there is less chance of the raw materials in them being adulterated. No painter, however careful he may be, can ever be sure that the materials he buys are not adulterated, but the large paint manufacturer does know in every case, because everything he buys goes through the chemist's hands before he accepts it.

Of course there are poor paints on the market (which are generally cheap paints). So there is poor flour, poor cloth, poor soap; but because of that do we go back to the hand-mill, the hand-loom and the soap-kettle of the backwoods? No, we use our common sense in choosing goods. We find out the reputation of the different brands of flour, cloth and soap; we take account of the standing of the dealer that handles them; we ask our neighbors. So with paint; if the manufacturer has a good reputation, if the dealer is responsible, if our neighbors have had satisfaction with it, that ought to be pretty good evidence that the paint is all right.

"Many men of many kinds"—Many paints of many kinds; but while prepared paints may differ considerably in composition, the better grades of them all agree pretty closely in results. "All roads lead to Rome," and the paint manufacturers, starting by different paths, have all the same object—to make the best paint possible to sell for the least money, and so capture and keep the trade.

There is scarcely any other article of general use on the market to-day that can be bought with anything like the assurance of getting your money's worth as the established brands of prepared paint. The paint you buy to-day may not be like a certain patent medicine, "the same as you have always bought," but if not, it will be because the manufacturer has found a way of giving you a better article for your money, and so making more sure of your next order.

P. G.

There is everything in holding the right attitude toward me. People can tell whether there is victory or defeat in your face and your bearing, whether you have conquered or failed, whether you have winning or losing material in you. If you wear the air of the vanquished in life, no employer will want you. There must be victory in your bearing.—Success Magazine.

When a woman begins to search around frantically for her handkerchief, that means the woman talking to her has been telling her troubles again.

Of course, there is no future for stale brains, or for a man who stands still and ceases to grow. He is old who thinks he is old, and useless who thinks he is useless. When a man has ceased to grow he begins to die, and many people are half dead at fifty, not because of their age, but because of their mental attitude, because of the way they face life.—Success Magazine.

A farmer is always inclined to "shy" a little from a man with two good legs who carries a cane.

PIEBALD CANNIBAL RACE.

Savages Whose Skins Are Brown with Pink Patches Found by Explorer.

Piebald savages are among the interesting people and things of which Mr. A. E. Pratt writes, says the London Mirror.

Papua is a land of which, as yet, no explorers, not even Mr. Pratt and his son, who accompanied him in his expeditions in the virgin mountains and forests of the land, know very much.

"Fifty years ago schoolboys, looking at their map of Africa, blessed the dark continent for an easy place to learn," says Mr. Pratt in his opening pages. "A few names fringed the coast; inland nearly all was comprehended under the cheerful word 'unexplored.'"

"Such in great measure is the case with New Guinea to-day. Its 300,000 square miles of territory, held by Great Britain, Germany and the Netherlands, are destined in the course of the next half century to enrich the worlds of commerce and of science to a degree that may to some extent be forecast by what is already known of very restricted areas."

It is a difficult country to explore, and that for several reasons. The mountains are numerous and steep, much of the soil is broken in a fashion peculiarly irritating to pedestrians, and the natives, without whose assistance practically nothing can be accomplished, are difficult to deal with.

You are entirely in the hands of the natives, without whom you cannot stir a foot. All your impedimenta, your food, stores, scientific implements and "trade" (material for barter, the equivalent of ready money) must go on the backs of your cannibal friends, a people without organization, who are hard to collect and hard to persuade to follow you.

The different tribes which populate the island differ widely in language and character, but all appear to be more or less warlike. The men are well-knit, strongly-built fellows, capable of immense endurance, and—at odd moments—of much hard work.

Among them are a number of curious people whom Mr. Pratt is inclined to take as a hitherto unknown human family, although as will be seen from the following passage, he is not yet quite certain of this:

"An interesting feature of Hula was the presence there of a piebald people," he says. "For the most part their bodies were brown, but they were marked with pinkish patches unevenly distributed. This marking might be due to a disease, contracted from a too constant fish diet; but if it were a disease I could not discover that it gave any discomfort."

"Against this theory must be set this fact, that I observed one man in whom the light markings predominated. In fact, he was quite fresh colored, like an European, and had light hair."

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

In Austria They Must Pay Taxes and Are Classed as Regular Tradesmen.

Commercial travelers in Austria have to pay taxes and are therefore considered regular tradesmen, even if they have no open business places or sample rooms. As a rule, good agents, especially if they have business houses of their own, refuse to represent firms who are not well known unless they can get contributions and warehouse expenses. They will not run any risks for firms which are unknown in Austria, and, as there are many firms who will pay liberal salaries if they can get their services, American firms find it difficult to obtain them.

Many Austrian manufacturing firms have branch houses at the capitals, especially at Vienna, but some English manufacturing firms, especially in the agricultural line, have warehouses and even factories throughout Austria, and when a traveler, for instance, leaves the railway station at Prague, the capital of Bohemia, he will soon notice the signboards of well-known English manufacturing firms who do a large trade in Austria and have their warehouses even in provincial towns.

Travelers in Austria are mostly hard working and respectable men, very temperate in their habits and extremely diligent. Nearly all of them travel third class on the railways and with the exception, perhaps, of those in the wine and spirit lines, they are seldom addicted to drinking. A traveler who drinks loses the respect of his fellow travelers.

Crown of Gold.

"The late Paul Lawrence Dunbar, the negro poet," said an editor, "once addressed a Sunday school in New York. An odd incident happened, though, at its end, an incident that Dunbar laughed at as heartily as the rest of us."

"Dunbar, toward the close of his remarks, said:

"And, my little friends, if you do all these things some day you will wear a gold crown. Yes, each of you some day will wear a gold crown."

"A little chap in the front row, catching the poet's friendly eye, piped: 'My fader wears one now.'"

"No!" said the poet.

"Yes, he does—on his toof," said the little chap."

What the Woman Thought.

They were talking about the new star in society.

"She never laughs at jokes," said the man.

"Maybe she has no sense of humor," said the other man.

"Maybe she has false teeth," said the woman.

And then the conversation languished.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

WORKING WOMEN

Their Hard Struggle Made Easier—Interesting Statements by a Young Lady in Boston and One in Nashville, Tenn.



All women work; some in their homes, some in church, and some in the whirl of society. And in stores, mills and shops tens of thousands are on the never-ceasing treadmill, earning their daily bread.

All are subject to the same physical laws; all suffer alike from the same physical disturbance, and the nature of their duties, in many cases, quickly drifts them into the horrors of all kinds of female complaints, tumors, ulceration, falling and displacements or perhaps irregularity or suppression, causing backache, nervousness, irritability and lassitude.

They especially require an invigorating, sustaining medicine which will strengthen the female organism and enable them to bear easily the fatigues of the day, to sleep well at night, and to rise refreshed and cheerful.

How distressing to see a woman struggling to earn a livelihood or perform her household duties when her back and head are aching, she is so tired she can hardly drag about or stand up, and every movement causes pain, the origin of which is due to some derangement of the female organism.

Miss F. Orser, of 14 Warrenton Street, Boston, tells women how to avoid such suffering; she writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—
"I suffered misery for several years with female irregularities. My back ached, I had bearing-down pains, and frequent headaches."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Succeeds Where Others Fail.

THEY BOTH PAINT

Kickapoo Says White and Red Squaw Differ Little

A Kickapoo Indian is in Washington in the interest of the Mexican branch of his tribe, who, besides being an accomplished Indian linguist, he is a well educated man. He has some rather uncomplimentary opinions concerning the white man's governmental methods, but he also thinks that the white man's wife is a person entirely above criticism—in a way.

"Not much difference between the white squaw and the red man's," he says. They both paint; white squaw with white paint, red brave with red paint. They both have to wear feathers when they're dressed up. Indian, he wears eagle feathers; white squaw wears any kind of feathers she can get. White squaw's not much different from the Indian's.—Capital.

The Plain Plucker.

If a burn or bruise afflicts you, rub it on, rub it on. Then before you scarcely know it all the trouble will be gone.

For an aching joint or muscle do the same. It extracts all pains and poisons, plucks the stings and heals the lame.

Hunt's Lightning Oil does it.

Explained

"Say, papa," queried the sweet girl graduate, "what is your definition of the term 'womanly woman'?"

"A womanly woman," replied the old man, "is one who is capable of manufacturing a pie like your grandmother used to turn out."—Chicago News.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Married women have a feeling of pity for the bachelor and a contempt for the spinster.

When a laxative is needed, nothing can be more effective than GARDOLIN, which is made of herbs. It cures sick headache, constipation and diseases of liver, kidneys, stomach and bowels; it purifies the blood, cleanses the system and clears the complexion.

Why is a fault-finder like a boll? He is never in the right place.—Journal of Education.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it is

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Williams*
In Use For Over 30 Years.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

The pert maiden feels hurt when her sallies of wit are taken seriously.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

In the eyes of a woman a man is no older than she chooses to regard him.

If love would only remain blind after marriage—but, fudge!

EASY LESSONS IN DRAWING

By FREDERICK RICHARDSON

(Instructor in Composition and in Charge of Illustration Classes in the Art Institute, Chicago.)

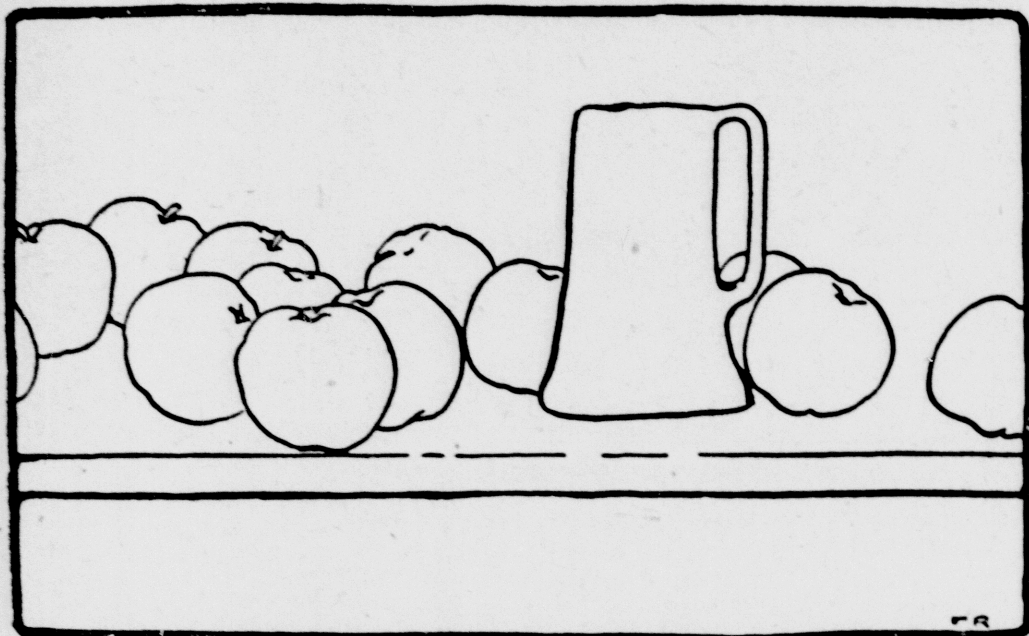
(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

It is the purpose of the present article to elaborate somewhat upon the expression of the drawing itself. While not calling upon a training which it has been the purpose of this work to avoid, it seems justice to any possible talent to give a few examples with freedom from the restraint of too mechanical forms, from subjects already treated. The simple symbol forms are traceable under these freer forms, but the geometric treatment is quite discarded. The accent of line and color that has been suggested from time to time is here used freely, and detail that has been carefully eliminated is now employed.

As was stated at first, the symbols in themselves are but a means to an end and not an end in themselves. To force the pupil to express himself

amples here given are variations upon subjects given in previous articles. Note the widening lines that suggest roundness and shadow. Note the weight and force of lines in the foreground compared to the fainter lines in the distance, as well as the distribution of color in such wise as to give relief and solidity to the picture. It will be seen, that to study the drawing will give a vitality and conviction that the thin mechanical line never conveyed.

It is in this distinction that the artistic temperament makes itself manifest. It can feel a line and express itself through it, but without that temperament the drawing must remain cold and without feeling. Beyond correctness of proportion and absoluteness of form there is a quality that makes the drawing live.



APPLES AND MUG.



PATH THROUGH THE WOODS.



GATHERING APPLES.



HAYSTACKS IN MARSH.

by squares and rounds when he can employ a freer form would be a mistake equal to demanding an elaborately understood drawing when at most the drawing of a formal parallelogram could be expected. As the next article will give the pupil the illustration of story themes, it is advisable to free as much as possible the expression of the drawing. The circles might stand for apples and squares for houses, but there is no idea of suggesting a comparison of the symbols to the free drawing of the actual forms.

Try Work Like Samples.

Let the pupil try some of his familiar themes in the way now suggested. Lay out the picture plan by the simple means he has learned and over the mechanical lines and forms draw a picture with the added expression of accent and color. The ex-

form would be thwarted. Let us rather suppose that by this time the pupil has formed in his symbol drawing not only a free expression, but one that is no longer adequate to the growing complexity of his ideas. When he finds he can give a table, chair, house, by the most simplified sign and that that is insufficient, and that he can give a more complicated expression, presenting, instead of a plain front elevation, the sides and top thereof, there is no reason for limiting him for the sake of carrying out a theory in drawing.

Let the student here go to the table, chair or house and learn by observation that object drawing gives how many sides of the object he can see and how well he can serve himself of this knowledge in his picture-making. He need not try to draw it correctly, but he can simplify his

symbol of it, or perhaps it may cease to be a symbol, and become a simplified drawing, in which case the end however reached, has been attained.

The insistence of this in the school lesson—that is, the actual drawing of objects in classroom—is not advisable, for reasons given when object drawing was spoken of previously. Let it be a matter of outside practice with the individual child, as the other form of observation has been. The purpose is not to see how well he does the barn, but how well he can use the observation gained by the drawing it.

The extent of the drawing and the subjects to be attempted need be limited only by the use that the pupil can make of his effort.

TULIP FARMING IN IRELAND

Bulb Culture Gives Employment to a Great Many of the Poor People.

It is not exclusively a tulip farm any more than it is a daffodil, or a narcissus, or an anemone, or an iris farm, since its many acres of gardens and fields are given up to the culture of these and every other kind of bulb; but when I saw it a day of May, says a London Pall Mall Gazette writer, the tulips with their great deep cups and gorgeous coloring seemed to have blotted out every other lesser blossom.

The little fields lie scattered at the feet of whitewashed, golden-roofed cottages dotted here and there about the outskirts of the quiet sea-girt village, almost in the shadow of the church steeple, and as one drives along the white sandy roads one sees the tulips in dazzling strips of gold and pink and purple and white and crimson stretching away on all sides.

Out beyond the little turf-built banks, which make so effectual a barrier between the blossoms and the rough breezes, lie the sand dunes and the sea, shimmering and sparkling in the brilliant May sunshine, its blue waters reflecting back the cloudless azure of the skies and throwing into greater relief the rugged outlines of the islands on its bosom, while here and there a tiny white-winged yacht sails fast before the strong sea wind to some enchanted fairy land.

The bulb farm is straggling and irregular, consisting, as it does, of the little fields and potato gardens of the cottiers, bought up at different periods, just as he could get them, by the enterprising cultivator of bulbs. The green banks of turf and the privet hedges, close cut and sheltering, are the same that the dead and gone occupiers of the snow-white cottages built for themselves in times gone by, to guard their more prosaic crops of potatoes, or cabbage, or lettuce from the winds of the east and north.

The soil is sandy, so much so that one's feet sink softly into it to the depth of many inches as one traverses the narrow pathways which intersect that dazzling array of tulip beds. Field after field is stretched before one, acres and acres of tulips—and such tulips! None of your slender, drooping, town-bred weaklings, but great strong giants, measuring from head to foot from two and a half to three feet, with deep generous cups, and sturdy stems and rich green foliage full of health and vigor. They flourish bravely, massed together in the sandy soil, lifting their chalice-like cups in the sunshine, or drinking in the heavy dews of evening.

Here lies a great bed of orange yellow, the "Bouton d'Or," one broad sheet of golden delicately fashioned goblets; beyond them spreads a rich mass of cherry-red, then a sea of pure white, then one of lilac, then pink, then primrose, and so on through every conceivable variety of shade and color. One has to see this farm of acres and acres of tulips to realize its beauty—this heavenly tapestry of gorgeously brilliant tinting, and softest and most delicate texture.

Here is a bed of "Parrot" tulips, a singularly handsome section, with their grotesque, ragged-edged, huge, wide-open cups splashed in varying tints of orange and scarlet and green and brown; here, again, a strip of curious-looking black tulips, "La Tulipe Noire," with its deep, velvety, dark petals. Quieter-looking still is the array of green blossoms flecked with the palest primrose, while there are hundreds of other kinds less curious, but more beautiful and delicate; white tipped with crimson, lilac penciled in white, orange fringed with scarlet, and so on through an indescribable variety of dainty and exquisite blooms, the mere sight of which dazzles one's eyes in the strong sunshine.

Here and there this sea of beauty and color is flecked by small light-looking structures of wooden laths and white canvas—like a flotilla of white-sailed boats or a cloud of white butterflies—designed to keep off the strength of the sun's rays, and so hold back a little longer the full development of the blooms beneath; while at one end of the field is a huge white tent, put up over a number of the most choice and valuable sorts, with the same wise intention.

In one of the many drying and sorting houses a number of men and boys were busily employed in packing into large, roomy boxes some exquisite blooms of tulips and ranunculus and St. Bridget anemones and other choice blossoms, destined for the then forthcoming Temple show in London, or the less imposing flower display in the Waverley market, Edinburgh.

It appears that the peculiar nature of the soil, sandy and moist and well manured year after year as it has been, makes it preeminently suited to bulb growing.

AIR IN YOUR BEDROOM.

People Must Be Educated Up to the Absolute Need of Clean Air Day and Night.

Have a small screen to stand by your bed, so that the air does not blow too strongly on you, and until you get used to this best have some light covering over your head, a small crocheted shawl, or something equally light. Also it would be well to have your bed warmed before you get in; have in the foot of it a hot-water bag to keep the temperature warm between the sheets.

Do not get into the habit of having a hot-water bag to your feet; one gets dependent on it; it is best to wear woolen bed socks, or as the shops euphonically call them, slumber slippers. These start you off warm and are easily pushed off when felt to be too warm. Slumber slippers are easily made at home. They can be knitted (crochet is not warm enough) or made of three pieces of elder-down, two similar pieces, sewed together down the back, over the heel and up the front, over the instep, and one piece for the sole of the slipper, and bound at the top, around the ankle with ribbon, or run in a piece of elastic.

Since this fresh air cure has permanently helped so many cases of consumption and tuberculosis, why should it not prevent many more cases, by being taken in time. It is the rundown system that takes any disease. The vitality being lowered makes the system fertile soil for germs of disease. After a night's sleep of plenty of fresh air, clean air, you do not have a headache, a coated tongue, unpleasant breath, poor appetite, little energy and a bad temper.

This is the elixir of life, costs nothing, no doctors' bills, no expensive outlay to get it, and yet because it is free, so few people take it; take it for all it's worth, and get all there is in it. If you are warmly enough covered you will sleep all night, and sleep is the repairing of your body, your mind and your beauty.

If you are mistress of your own time you can do all this, and more too. You can go out-doors at will and get all the clean air and exercise you want, but if you are a wage-earner you cannot always get as much clean air as you want and there will generally be some one in the office, etc., to object to an open window.

But try to educate people to the clean air idea, and gradually you can have the window open a little, always, and open all the way, occasionally. As for your diet; there are things to eat that injure you in no way, except they give you a muddy skin and hence are "unbecoming."—Josephine Hall.

SUCCESS WITH PANSIES.

How One Woman Was Rewarded for Her Trouble—A Little About Her Method.

Perhaps my plan for securing a large and continuous blossoming from pansies may be of interest to some readers.

Last year I purchased a good supply of best mixed and white pansy seeds. These I started in February in a box in the window, and when large enough I transplanted to baking powder cans which had had their sides and bottoms unsoldered, and used the lids for bottoms. In each one a plant grew till the ground was fit for transplanting.

After a good bed with suitable soil had been made, the cans were simply unrolled from the soil they contained and each little plant with its roots undisturbed, was placed in the garden bed. Then my petted pansies began their outdoor life. The care of these plants was a delight. Care must be taken with them when the hot mid-summer days come, as their stems will decay near the roots—"damping off." To avert so sad a fate each plant should have for its support three stakes, 20 inches in length. The stems were held in an erect position and cured the "damping off" process.

The pansies will grow to the top of the stakes and with a plentiful watering every evening, will blossom afresh. I did not allow my pansies to bear seed, preferring to buy a fresh supply for the next year, and so let my plants expend all their force in producing flowers.—Prairie Farmer.

Pie Crust.

Two tablespoons sifted flour, one tablespoon cold lard, two tablespoons cold water and a pinch of salt. Chop the lard in the flour until it is fine, then mix with the water, using all the flour. Turn out upon a well-floured board, divide equally and roll out one-half. Cover the pie pan, patting the crust to get out the air. Fill with whatever fruit you have, roll out the upper crust, fold in half and cut three short slits near the center of the fold, place over the pie and pat down the edges. Trim off the rough edges and mark around the edge with the tines of a fork. Bake until a nice brown. Gather up the scraps and roll them out again, and cut out with a can cover about the size of a silver dollar. Prick each piece with a fork and bake a delicate brown. Place a bit of jelly in the center of each piece and you have a plate of dainty tarts.

Cream Cake.

One cup of maple sugar, one egg, one-half teaspoonful salt, one cup sour cream, 1½ cups of flour, one teaspoonful soda. Add the soda to the cream, when it foams add the egg well beaten, next the sugar and salt, last the flour. Bake in a quick oven.

Perspiring Feet.

A thin layer of any astringent powder, if placed in the boot, will lessen perspiration. Tannic acid and alum are cheap and strong.

Spanish-English Matrimonial Alliances

Alfonso's Approaching Wedding Leads to Reflection on Changes Worked by Passage of Time—A Glance Backward.

Time was when it would have created the greatest furor for a Catholic ruler to ask for queen a Protestant princess. To-day the world is broad-minded, or indifferent—as one may look at it—and does not bother. To be sure, when the young Spanish monarch made known his preference for Ena of Battenberg, there was enough of the conservative element left in conservative Spain to hold out opposition; but this was easily put aside, and behold the Spanish cortes promptly, generously and gracefully sanctioned the betrothal of their king to the English princess, and granted their future queen the liberal allowance of \$50,000 a year. Over in England there is hardly a whisper of dissent to the marriage, on the contrary kindly interest in the young princess so soon to leave her old home for a new home in distant Madrid.

A very interesting article in the New York Herald, by a writer who lived some time in Spain, reminds us that "Ena can say with Henry IV., 'A crown is well worth a few masses.'" This is one view to take of the readiness with which the princess has changed her faith. There are others; one, that she all her life has been more or less under Catholic influence, being much in the company of her god-mother, ex-Empress Eugenie; another, that her marriage with Alfonso is a true love match, that it is a joy to her to accept

at the advanced age of 28; this escape by reason of the rapid changes in her country's foreign relations, and because she was unwilling to wed a Protestant. When she did marry, she married a man 11 years her junior and chose for consort Philip of Spain; as it turned out, a most unhappy choice, one that added little to any harmony between the two nations. Proposal of such a marriage aroused the people, it was most unpopular; so bitter was the sentiment that an open rebellion broke out to depose Mary and put Elizabeth in her place. After the marriage Philip continued extremely unpopular with the English, and not only did he weaken his wife's hold on the people but he repaid her adoration by cruel coldness and neglect. She was unwearied in her efforts to please Philip, even went so far as to join in a war against France which resulted in the loss to the English of Calais. Mary Tudor's life was a very unhappy one; in her childhood in danger, in her girlhood much beset, in her wifehood most forlorn. Years after Mary's death Philip made war against his wife's land, sent the famed Spanish Armada against England.

An attempted royal alliance it may be in place to chronicle here. In the days of James I. (1603-25) negotiations were carried on for the marriage of James' son Charles with a Spanish infant. When one reads that the ne-



THE FUTURE QUEEN OF SPAIN.

the religion of her betrothed. This last the reading public will be forgiven if they are a bit cynical over, the reading public having become accustomed, at each new betrothal of a royal pair, to declaration that this particular one among royal marriages is really a mating of souls, politics not the ruling motive. But let us put even smallest cynicism aside, and hope king and princess are fond of each other in good, romantic fashion, that they live happy ever after.

Several times have England and Spain been called upon to show favor or disfavor anent a Spanish-English betrothal. Long, long ago one of the Edwards married a Spaniard, Princess Eleanor of Castile, sister of Alfonso X. of Castile, that Edward whose surname was "Longshanks," and title Edward I. This English king ruled from 1239-07; in 1254 he espoused Eleanor of Castile. Now, when the papers are so full of the approaching ceremonials of the Spanish-English alliance, it may be of interest to think back on the wedding pomp that attended the joining in wedlock of English Edward and Spanish Eleanor. Edward was but a stripling of 15, a youthful bridegroom to be sure, when he journeyed to Spain to claim his bride. He was attended, we are told, by a splendid array of knights, by all the trappings of the days of chivalry; and the wedding was an affair of such magnificence they tell of it to-day in the ancient city of Burgos, once capital city of Castile.

Catherine of Aragon, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, married Arthur, prince of Wales, and later was wedded to Henry VIII. Mary Tudor, daughter of Catherine of Aragon and the much-wedded Henry, in 1554 espoused Philip of Spain (later Philip II). Various alliances for Mary were proposed; when but an infant of two years she was affianced to the dauphin, and a few years later to her cousin, Charles V.; still later, an attempt was made to marry her to Francis I. But she escaped matrimony until arriving

gotiations, which finally resulted in nothing, were, with some interruptions, pending a period of 12 years one wonders what must have been the state of mind of the principals in the proposed marriage. James, you remember, was called the "wisest fool in Europe." He was a learned man, but weak and pedantic and absurdly politic, neither friend nor foe to anybody. The same year he began negotiations for the marriage of his son to a Spanish princess he entered into an alliance with the Protestant union in Germany and shortly married his daughter to the head of the union. James rebuked parliament as meddling when they sent in a petition against popery and the proposed Spanish marriage, and when parliament passed the great protestation declaring that matters which concerned the king and realm were proper subjects of debate, the king tore the page concerning the protestation from the journal of the commons. But to return to the negotiations for a marriage treaty. The final step in the long halted arrangements was taken when a splendid expedition in charge of the king's favorite, George Villiers, set forth for the Spanish court. Villiers had persuaded Charles to press his suit in person, so we should mention that the prince of Wales was also a member of the expedition. While on the mission Villiers was created duke of Buckingham, but the honors accruing to him then and later were not because of the success of his efforts; either Charles proved a displeasing wooer or the duke of Buckingham was too arrogant to suit the proud Spaniards, at any rate the negotiations for a marriage treaty failed utterly, the mission returned home discomfited. It would seem James I. had arrived by this time at the position, "Marriage or war," for when he heard all hopes were blasted of Charles having for wife the Infanta Maria was declared on Spain and an alliance made with France. Ere long Charles married a Maria; but it was Henrietta Maria of France.

KATHERINE POPE.

Ada Evening News

OTIS B. WEAVER, PUBLISHER
M. D. STEINER, BUSINESS MGR.

Entered as second-class mail matter March 26, 1904, at the post office at Ada, Indian Territory under the Act of Congress March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

LOCAL NEWS

Cupid flour at No. 17. Guaranteed the best. 95-1f

J. H. Hopkins, of Ardmore, is in town.

Ed Guinn has returned from Muskogee (via Texas.)

Miss Irene Eddleman went to Francis and returned today.

H. C. Deist, of Columbus, Ind., is in the city prospecting.

Walsh handles the White Swan canned goods. Phone 17. 95-1f

Miss Ollie Lee went to Sasakwa to visit her sister this morning.

W. W. Price and Mr. Perry, of Sulphur Springs, are here prospecting.

A new shipment of delicious Uvalde honey at Jones & Meaders. 95-3t

Mr. Woodbury of the Johnston-Woodbury Dry Goods Company is in town.

If you want the White Swan canned goods, phone us. M. L. Walsh. 95-1f

Satisfaction guaranteed or your whiskers back. Harris Hotel Barber shop. 94-1f

Misses Lula and Lola Weaver, who have been visiting in the city several days, returned to their home in Mt. Vernon today.

A few loads of gravel could be used to a good advantage on the bog in front of the News office. What says Mr. street commissioner.

M. B. Donaghey returned Wednesday from Colorado Springs. He tells us he saw much that was interesting to him. He spent several days with our old townsmen and friend J. V. Hussey who is spending the summer in the mountains. It will be of interest to many to know that J. V. had a miraculous escape from the Frisco disaster.

The general committee on Union revival met last evening. A report was made by the chairman of each sub-committee, which indicated that the arrangements are progressing satisfactorily.

M. L. Walsh will furnish you with the White Swan brand. Phone 17. 95-1f

Fused Results in Death of Three.

Wellington, I. T., July 12.—Reuben Kirby is dying, with two bullet wounds through his body, at his home near Christie in the Cherokee nation; and Pleasant Hubbard and Earnest Hubbard, brothers, are dead as the result of a feud that has existed for some time.

The killing took place at the home of Kirby Saturday afternoon.

This is about four miles from Christie and 25 miles from a telephone or telegraph station.

Last Thursday Will Reaves and Frank Kirby, a brother of Reuben Kirby, got into an altercation and there was a shooting, but no one was killed, though it is understood that Reaves was badly hurt.

The Hubbard boys took up the quarrel for Reaves.

Saturday afternoon they rode to Kirby's place and opened fire on Reuben Kirby, probably thinking he was Frank. Kirby darted into the house as soon as they commenced to shoot and grabbed his Winchester. Two bullets had already gone through him. He came out of the door and dropped Pleasant Hubbard from his horse. Henry slid off on the opposite side of his horse and Kirby shot through the horse and killed his man on the other side. There are several families involved in the feud and it is feared that there will be more bloodshed.

The fight took place near the famous Rabbit Trap section where four men were wounded in a shooting scrape ten days ago and where Ned Christie made his famous stand against United States officers when he was an outlaw and his cabin had to be dynamited before he could be gotten out or killed. There have been many shooting scrapes in that section of the country.

A New House.

James Walsh is going to move his general merchandise stock from Francis. He has engaged the Henley & Biles building on East Main street and will open about Aug. 10.

Mr. Walsh is a good business man with a broad experience and will no doubt enjoy a good trade.

24 Out of 25.

Pocahontas, Ark., Feb. 17, 1905.

"Ship 5 gross Dr. Mendenhall's Chill and Fever Cure. I have been selling your Chill Cure for seven years and find that 24 out of 25 who once use it will have no other. W. H. Skinner, Druggist." Sold by G. M. Ramsey, Drug Co.

Try the new barber shop at the Harris. If you are not pleased your money is refunded. 94-1f

GOLDEN GATE



TEAS and EXTRACTS

Are The Best

1 lb. pkge. Tea ... 20c

1 lb. pkge. Tea ... 35c

Extracts... 15c, 25c

Jones & Meaders

Cupid flour, best on earth at Walsh's No. 17. 95-1f

Ed Brents went to Oklahoma City Wednesday.

Dr. Brownell made a professional trip to Ardmore Wednesday.

If you can carry a tune come to the tabernacle Friday night.

Bro. Mike Cassidy went to Denison this morning. He returns Friday.

Frank Huddleston, who lives on North Broadway is in possession of a fine baby girl since Tuesday.

H. Baird and family of Weleetka spent Wednesday night with M. A. Cassidy and family. They left this morning for Denison.

Z. T. Slaughter and Ed W. Geer, merchants at Van Alstyne Texas came in Wednesday, the guests of Mr. Slaughter's uncle, J. A. Biles.

Prof. Buchanan who has been here in the interest of the University since Tuesday went to Holdenville this P. M. He will return Friday evening.

J. D. Looper is just in receipt of a letter from his brother in Australia who is known there as Bronco George. He writes the country is in a very prosperous condition and he is doing well.

TOWN LOTS CHEAPER.

For Hereafter They must Be Sold for Cash.

Lehigh, I. T., July 12.—The records in the office of the Indian inspector show that there are hundreds of town lots in the towns of the territory that have either been defaulted in the payments or have never been sold at the government sales because the appraisement was too high. Under the present law these unsold town lots will have to be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash. This is going to make some cheap lots to be sold. Under the old system when the government sold a town lot there was 25 per cent paid down and the remainder in three annual payments. In the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations the payments were even easier than that. In the future when a man bids for a lot at a government sale it will be on a cash basis, and he will have to pay over the entire amount and the patent will be issued at once. Lots bought that way will sell for less money than under the old plan of payments. The inspectors will not sell any of these lots until he gets orders from the secretary of the interior.

Singing Convention.

D. Rushing, Professor of the Union Hill Singing school was in town today.

He says a singing convention will be had at Union Hill on the Friday before the 4th Sunday in July, holding over Sunday, on which day dinner will be served on the grounds to all the visitors. He says you are invited.

The Tabernacle Going Up.

This morning about fifteen men were on the grounds ready to construct the big tabernacle. At 4 p. m. the main portion of the frame work is up and work is progressing very rapidly.

Rev. French Oliver will arrive Saturday morning.

Christian Church.

C. F. Trimble, evangelist of Guthrie, Oklahoma, will begin a series of revival meetings at the Christian church Aug. 15th. Everybody attend. 92-6t

Accept no Substitute.

There is nothing just as good for Malaria, Chills and Fever as Dr. Mendenhall's Chill and Fever cure. Take it as general tonic and at all times in place of quinine. If it fails to give satisfaction G. M. Ramsey drug Co. will refund your money.

GERMAN GIRLS' SCHOOLING

We Colleges for Them in Their Own Country, But They Have a "Pension."

The German girl leaves school at about 15 years of age, by which time she has learned to sew, mend, and supposedly to speak English and French.

She has not learned higher mathematics, says Modern Women, but she has learned the small things which fit a girl for a housewife or companion, and that, in Germany, is woman's only sphere.

However much we American girls may enjoy our colleges we dare not pity the German girls, for they have something which takes their place and of which we can have no conception until we reside in Germany a few months.

Did you ever hear of a pension? It is one of the most enjoyable things which exists. Certain influential ladies, mostly widows or maiden aunts, make known that they are willing to take a limited number of young ladies into their family.

We went to Hanover, two of us girls, with a horror and dread of a boarding school, as we heard a pension described. We found ourselves in a family of eight girls, all from the very best class of Germans, and all placed under Frau von H—'s care for a year or more.

None of the girls had any special object in life; a few wanted to learn how to keep house, a few indulged in an hour's music lesson per week, but most of them came, as is the German custom, for the sake of becoming polished, and being escorted to concerts, theaters, balls, receptions, student knepies, etc., opportunities not afforded in smaller cities, and even not in many cities that are larger than Hanover.

Consequently our chaperon accepted invitations for her girls, parties were given and the great intimate family spent a year full of pleasure.

HORSE AND HORSELESS.

The Animal and the Auto Each Do the Other an Occasional Good Turn.

A farmer in Cadiz, Ind., recently jacked up his automobile to serve in lieu of a broken engine in the shelling of corn and cutting of fodder for his live stock and horses. The latter partook of their share of the feed without showing any hard feeling toward their deadly rival, the auto.

One man who has been touring the country says that the horses have accepted the automobile more gracefully than the farmers have.

He tells the story of an automobilist who met an elderly couple driving a skittish horse which decidedly objected to passing the unknown vehicle. The driver of the car stopped to offer his aid, but the man declined it with the remark:

"If you'll lead my old woman by, I guess the boss and I can make it all right."

Another horse and horseless yarn comes from a man in Oregon. He says:

"When I bought my car, I marveled that the company could sell it for \$1,550. Now I marvel that they could sell it at any price. Marveling is the cheapest part of the proposition, I find."

"My particular marvel out in my barn reminds me of the man who built so much stone fence in one day that it took him two days to walk back to where he began. My car will take me—sometimes—so far from home in two hours that it takes the rest of the day for me to drive home with a providentially hired horse."

FACTS ABOUT SAFETY PIN.

Obliging Clerk Imparts Interesting Information Concerning the Article.

"One dozen safety pins. Twelve cents. Thank you, madam," said the clerk. "Your change will be here in one moment."

She was very pretty. He was young. A conversation sprang up.

"There is a strange story connected with the safety pin," the clerk said. "An Englishman invented this pin some 30 or 40 years ago. For this admirable invention he was highly honored. Fetes and applause were showered upon him. If I am not mistaken, the man was even knighted."

"And about three years ago, in excavating in Pompeii, they came upon—what do you think? A perfect safety pin. Hundreds of perfect bronze safety pins. The Englishman's invention wasn't new at all. It was 2,000 years old."

"The man had been feted and honored all his life, he had even been knighted, for an invention that he didn't invent."

MIKADO'S SELF DENIAL.

Refused Heat in Palace While His Soldiers Were Freezing in the Field.

In the bitter cold of last winter—1904-1905—the mikado not content with the fullest official reports, sent his grand master to look into the conditions at the front, to ascertain by visiting every camp and outpost, how the soldiers were faring. When Count Hikkata returned with his harrowing tale of frightful suffering caused by the cold, the emperor was broken-hearted, says World's Work. Nothing more could be done—the Manchurian winter must drag its icy season through—but the emperor would not take his ease while his men were freezing, and the order to discontinue all heating of the palace till the war should be over showed that his sympathy was with them day by day.

Doctors Endorse It.

Long Bros., Druggists, Paducah, Ky., write: "We sell more of Dr. Mendenhall's Chill and Fever Cure than all other remedies combined, having retailed over 700 bottles in one season. Physicians here prescribe it and persons who once use it will have no other. Sold by G. M. Ramsey Drug Co."

A Tragic Finish.

A watchman's neglect permitted a leak in the Great North Sea dyke, which a child's finger could have stopped, to become a ruinous break, devastating an entire province of Holland. In like manner Kenneth McIver, of Vanceboro, Me., permitted a little cold to go unnoticed until a tragic finish was only averted by Dr. King's New Discovery. He writes: "Three doctors gave me up to die of lung inflammation, caused by a neglected cold; but Dr. King's New Discovery saved my life." Guaranteed best cough and cold cure at G. M. Ramsey & Dr. F. Z. Holley, druggists. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

Twenty Year Battle.

"I was a loser in a twenty year battle with chronic piles and malignant sores, until I tried Bucklen's Arnica Salve; which turned the tide, by curing both, till not a trace remains," writes A. M. Bruce, of Farmville, Va. Best for old Ulcers, Cuts, Burns and Wounds. 25c at G. M. Ramsey & Dr. F. Z. Holley, druggists.

ETHERIAL BODY VISIBLE.

Semi-Transparent Mass Surrounding the Bones Penetrable by Rontgen Rays.

They say they have seen the ethereal body, one of man's subtler bodies interpenetrating the dense physical body. The orientals have long claimed to have seen it with a higher vision and the occidentals are now seeing it by the aid of instruments. In being able to see the skeleton of a live person by Rontgen rays we have gone far to surmounting difficulties in making out the shadow of the ethereal body. A hazy, semi-transparent mass surrounds the bones in a skia-graph which seems to invite definition by simple methods of research requiring little more than a better understanding of the offices of the different rays of light to give us a glimpse of the man that survives the mortal casement. The ethereal body, erroneously termed the soul, seems to be a compound of those electric corpuscles of which matter is supposed to consist, with the unknown principle of animal life, and it is obviously a connecting link between mind and matter. A discovery of this sort is calculated to revolutionize the mental sciences and correct many erroneous ideas. It particularly is important to ascertain how the ethereal body acts during life. Many doubt the existence of any inner form of this kind. But it is an established belief in the east, especially in India, handed down from ancient days. It is difficult to see how their knowledge could have been so complete, even including the fact that the ethereal body never grew old after attaining maturity, unless they had been able to catch sight of the inner form.

Pleasant for Him.

"I was so sorry to hear of your daughter eloping with young Badger—"

"You needn't condole with me," interrupted Henpeck. "I'm tickled to death."

"But he's such an impertinent upstart."

"Well, it'll be a positive joy to have some one in the family who can talk up to my wife."—Philadelphia Ledger

A Full Line of

May Manton Bazar

PATTERNS

10c each. Catalogues 10c. Fashion Sheet Free.

These patterns are the best that can be purchased anywhere at any price.

Reed & Harrison

New Dairy

I have started my wagon and am now prepared to supply the people with choice milk and cream. Your patronage solicited.

R. L. McGUYRE, Phone No. 193.

LOANS

On Dead Claims, Intermarried Surplus and where Restrictions Are Removed. Improved City Property or to build.

Correct Neat Abstracts of Title at Reasonable Prices

ADA TITLE and TRUST CO.

W. H. EBEL, Pres and Manager, — ADA, IND. TER.

HENRY M. FURMAN.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Will do a general Civil and Criminal Practice. Office in Duncan Building.

C. A. Galbraith Tom D. McKeown GALBRAITH & McKEOWN

LAWYERS

Over Citizens National Bank Ada, Ind. Ter.

Reed & Harrison

Wholesale and Retail Buggies

The Best Makes, the Lowest Prices

I have opened the

Twelfth Street Meet Market

and ask a share of your patronage. Nothing but the best of meats will be carried and your patronage will be given the most careful attention.

C. L. HICKEY.

Eyes Tested and Glasses Fitted

C. J. Warren, Optician

ADA STEAM LAUNDRY CO.

Is given up to be best. Do

Largest Agency Work

of any plant in this Territory.

Geo. A. Truitt,

Engineer and Land Surveyor

Office Rear Ada National Bank.

Prompt and Careful Attention

Given to All Work

Entrusted.

MISS NELLIE KENNEDY,

TRAINED NURSE.

Konawa Ind. Ter.

Phone No. 33.

THE BIG C CURES

is the only Guaranteed Cure for Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and all other venereal diseases. The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for \$1.00, or 3 bottles \$2.75. Circular sent on request.

WOODEN WARE

Rolling pins, 10c. Potato mashers, 5c. Butter ladies, 5c. Butter moulds, 5c. Vegetable slicers, 10c. Clothes pins, 3 doz 5c. Tooth picks, 3 pkgs. 10c.

Cups and saucers, 50c values, a set 39c. Dinner plates, 50c values, a set 35c. 8 inch platters, 15c values, each 10c. 7 inch oval meat dishes, 15c values, each 10c. Fine American China cups and saucers, decorated, \$1.25 values, per set 75c. Dinner sets of the same goods, a set 75c. White granite milk pitchers, 29c, 35c, 44c.

UMBRELLAS

A very nice assortment for ladies or gentlemen. Not the extra fancy kinds at fancy prices, but serviceable and dependable, 39c, 50c, 60c, \$1.00, \$1.20. Special fan sale. Japanese folding fans, 10c.

Arm & Hammer brand soda, 4 lb. pkgs. for 25c. K. C. baking powder, two 15 oz. cans for 25c. 2 oz. boxes Rag Blueing two boxes 5c. Giant or Eagle Lye, 4 cans, 25c. Silk Laundry soap, 8 cakes, 25c. Wire fly traps, all metal, 15c. Tanglefoot sticky fly paper, 2 double sheets 5c. Jelly glasses with tin covers, 24c per doz.

The Nickel Store.

The 5c and 10c store of Ada, I. T.

S. M. Shaw, Prop

New location on Main street third door west of Rollow's corner.

Phone 77.

WEATHER FORECAST:

Tomorrow:

Probable Showers

THE EVENING NEWS.

TEMPERATURE TODAY:

At 3 p. m., 82 degrees.

DEVOTED TO MAKING ADA A LARGER AND MORE PROGRESSIVE CITY

VOLUME 3

ADA, INDIAN TERRITORY, THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 12, 1906

NUMBER 95

Among the modern luxuries are

Kirschbaum Suits

in tropical wears and weights for hot weather. All the style and fit of regular full-lined garments. Serges and worsteds; quarter-lined with mohair or pongee silk. Skeleton construction, firm, shape-retaining and cool. Ask for Kirschbaum clothes. (warranted.)

\$15.00 to \$30.00

Wear the eastern styles. We are sole agents for A. B. Kirschbaum & Company in Ada.

Scott-Hoard Co.

ASSESSED VALUATION OF OKLAHOMA PROPERTY

Guthrie, Ok., July 12. - The work of the Oklahoma Board of Equalization has been completed, excepting the making of the tax levy, and the assessed valuation of all property in this Territory is placed at \$96,628,554, an increase of about \$3,500,000 over last year, when the total was \$93,130,000. The total acres of farming land in the Territory is 11,111,978, valued at \$35,472,012. The valuation, placed on these lands by the various County Assessors was \$5,471,871. In the entire Territory, there are 116,625 town lots valued at \$16,893,576.

The total assessed valuation of all live stock is \$13,946,231. There are 349,100 horses, valued at \$5,931,964; 81,170 mules and asses, valued at \$1,937,760; 929,064 cattle, valued at \$5,476,011; 36,082 sheep and goats, valued at \$39,770; 309,557 swine, valued at \$570,726.

The assessed valuation of all railroad property amounts to \$12,680,518. Full-

man property \$42,858, express property \$17,300, telegraph \$174,276, telephone \$281,899, moneys and credits \$3,916,164.

Farm implements in the Territory are valued at \$1,063,890, wagons \$818,660, pleasure carriages \$503,447, bicycles \$14,572, other vehicles \$13,468, gold and silver watches \$88,938, plate and jewelry \$7,673, pianos \$553,387, other musical instruments \$160,915, household furniture \$1,191,033.

The improvements on unentered lands or lots, not deeded, school lands and Indian allotments amount to \$1,962,547, the personal property belonging to persons or companies doing freighting or transportation business, \$14,902.

A total valuation of \$32,384 is placed on the dogs of Oklahoma.

In figuring the total real valuation of all property in the Territory, it must be taken into consideration that property is assessed at only about one-fourth its actual worth, and on this basis, the actual value of all property in the Territory would be \$386,494,216.

WILL HOLD ELECTION OF DELEGATES IN NOVEMBER

South McAlester, I. T., July 12. - A largely attended meeting of delegates from most of the towns in this recording district was held at the courthouse here last afternoon to confer with Judge Clayton in regard to the formation of election districts preparatory to the election of delegates to the constitutional convention. A committee of thirty was appointed, composed of an equal number of Republicans and Democrats, from all parts of the district, to ascertain and report the population of the various sections to Judge Clayton, within ten days. Upon this report he will base his action in drawing the lines of the voting districts. The committee's first meeting will be held here next Friday.

Judge Clayton returned yesterday from Guthrie, where he attended a joint meeting of the districting boards of the two territories. He reports that

it was there agreed to expedite the work of districting so as to bring about the election of delegates to the constitutional convention on Nov. 6, which will be general election day throughout the country, and upon which date, under the terms of the statehood bill, Arizona and New Mexico will vote upon the question of joint or separate statehood.

Two Brothers Arrested.

Last night, Postal Inspector F. T. Kent and Rob't. Cummings arrested Tom and Bob Bishop at Roff, on the charge of larceny. The offense was the theft of registered matter from mails on the Star postal route between Roff and Midland, via Hart; about a month ago. They were placed in jail here to await the preliminary trial.

We guarantee our Cupid flour. No. 17. Walsh. 95-17

\$100,000 APPROPRIATION THOUGHT TO BE SUFFICIENT

Guthrie, Okla., July 12. - Preliminary estimates made by the Oklahoma districting board indicate that the \$100,000 appropriated by congress to pay the expenses of the constitutional convention and its preliminaries and the election rendered necessary by it, will be entirely inadequate for that purpose.

Chas. H. Filson, secretary of the board, and disbursing agent for the \$100,000 fund, according to the terms of the statehood bill, says that it is, however, the intention of the board to go right ahead with its work, without regard to that fact and trust to congress to make appropriations to cover any deficiency which may result. The opinion of the members of the board is that congress intended to provide for the payment of all the expenses of the constitutional convention and election, although they have so far been unable to get any ruling on that point from the comptroller of the currency, under whose direction the funds must be expended.

The financial sections in the Oklahoma and Arizona parts of the bill are entirely different. In the Arizona section \$150,000, or fifty per cent more than is allowed to Oklahoma, is appropriated for the convention and elections, and it is specifically provided that any expenditures in excess of that sum shall be borne by the state. The section is also quite specific in its provisions, as to what expenses shall be paid out of this fund, including "The payment of all necessary and proper expenses, officers, clerks, and messengers thereof, and printing and other expenses incident thereto." It also provides in detail for the payments of salaries and mileage of members of the convention, and other details of the sort.

The Oklahoma section is much more elastic, and provides for the payments of all expenses incident to the convention and elections. The officials here believe that its wording would not preclude the expenditure of more money than the amount specifically appropriated, if the amount proves insufficient, although that contingency is precluded by the wording of the Arizona section.

GOVERNMENT REPORT ON CROP CONDITIONS

Washington, July 11. - The crop reporting board of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture finds from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the bureau as follows:

Preliminary returns show the acreage of corn planted to be about 95,535,000 acres, an increase of about 1,524,000 acres, or 1.6 per cent as compared with the estimate of the acreage planted last year.

The average condition of the growing corn on July 1 was 87.5, as compared with 87.3 on July 1, 1905, 86.4 at the corresponding date in 1904, and a ten year average of 86.4.

The average condition of winter wheat on July 1 was 85.6, as compared with 83 last month, 82.7 on July 1, 1905; 78.7 at the corresponding date in 1904, and a ten year average of 79.4.

The average condition of spring wheat on July 1 was 91.4 as compared with 93 last month, 91 on July 1, 1905, 93.7 at the corresponding date in 1904, and a ten year average of 88.2.

The amount of wheat remaining in the hands of farmers on July 1 is estimated at about 16,053,000 bushels, equivalent to about 6.6 per cent of the crop of last year.

The average condition of the oats crop on July 1 was 84, as compared with 86 last month, 92.1 on July 1, 1905, 89.8 at the corresponding date in 1904, and a ten year average of 89.4.

The acreage of potatoes, excluding sweet potatoes, is less than that of last year by about 38,000 acres, or 1.3 per cent.

The acreage on July 1 was 91.5 as compared with 91.2 on July 1, 1905, 93.9 at the corresponding date in 1904, and a ten year average of 92.1.

The average condition of the oats crop on July 1 was 84, as compared with 86 last month, 92.1 on July 1, 1905, 89.8 at the corresponding date in 1904, and a ten year average of 89.4.

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WE ARE NOW

Turning out the finest ice cream in this section of country. It is a home product, even the ice that freezes it. When these conditions are facts why not use home manufactured cream?

CRYSTAL ICE CREAM COMPANY



IT KEEPS US BUSY

serving soda water. It just seems that old as well as young keep on buying it. It's because soda water we draw never disappoints you. Each glass we sell confirms a customer who tells others that increases our trade and is why we're busy.

We also sell Sanguine Mineral Water, Eureka Springs Water and Ginger Ale in bottles.

G. M. RAMSEY, Druggist.
(Successor to Clark Drug Co.)

A Timely Suggestion

To Property Owners and Mortgagees:

Tornadoes and wind-storms have destroyed millions of dollars worth of property. In a few moments the savings of a lifetime disappear. Your property, or that held in trust by you, may at any time be similarly damaged or destroyed.

How would you be affected by such a loss? Are you insured?

A liberal form of contract protecting you in such an emergency can be had at low rates of premium from

OTIS B. WEAVER,
FIRE INSURANCE AGENT.

PAUL W. ALLEN,
Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.
Horses Boarded by Day or Week.
Satisfaction Guaranteed. Best of Service.
Allen Livery Barn
South Townsend Ave., Phone 64.

OTIS B. WEAVER

Continues in the Real Estate Business

And will give careful and energetic attention to all business entrusted. He has some very argains in Ada real estate. Manager for beautiful Sunrise Addition. Office headquarters for prospectors

Weaver Building. :: 12th and Broadway.

Patronize Home Industry

By Buying Ice From

Ada Ice and Fuel Co.

Keep Your Money at Home.

We Handle the Best Grades of Coal.

Phone 249.

Office at Ice Plant.

OVERDRAFTS

It is becoming well known by business men that overdrafts, whether large or small, are not approved by the comptroller of the currency. The large central banks allow overdrafts only in a very small way, and this, it matters not how small, is not approved by the powers that be. This unbusinesslike habit of overdrafts grew out of advancing on moving products, such as cotton, grain and fat stock on the move. The overdraft system is wrong and the man whose account is always overdrawn is the man who spends more money than he makes and will finally have no bank account.

Ada National Bank.

Capital and Surplus, \$68,500.

Ada, Ind. Ter

TORRENTIAL RAINS HURT RAILROADS AND CROPS

Shawnee, Ok., July 12. - The heaviest rainfall in years fell during the past twenty-four hours, flooding basements in the city and damaging streets and bridges. The new \$100,000 Norwood Hotel was put out of business by floods in the basement rooms.

The Rock Island Railroad lost a half mile of track nine miles west of here, and the Katy a half mile of track and one bridge eight miles west.

The Shawnee-Tecumseh interurban

lost three bridges and a mile of track. The North Canadian river rose two feet per hour all day, but is now receding. The lowlands were flooded and crops badly damaged.

Ardmore, I. T., July 12. - A terrific rain fell here yesterday and in many sections of the Chickasaw Nation heavy rains have been falling at intervals since Tuesday. The moisture is not needed by the crops.

To The Singers.

All those who can sing are urged to be at the tabernacle on East 12th street Friday evening at 8:30 for the purpose of arranging the chorus choir. Prof. Martin the able leader says the choir must be 250 strong, and wishes all who can carry a tune to be on hand

ATTACKED THE HEART

Awful Neuralgia Case Cured to Stay
Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

Neuralgia in any form is painful but when it attacks the heart it is frequently fatal. Complicated with indigestion of a form that affected the vital organ it threatened serious consequences in an instance just reported. The case is that of Mr. E. L. Graves, of Pleasantville, La., who tells of his trouble and cure as follows:

"I traveled considerably, was exposed to all kinds of weather and was unwell in my sleeping and eating. I suppose this was the cause of my sickness, at any rate, in May, 1905, I had got so bad that I was compelled to quit work and take to my bed. I had a good doctor and took his medicine faithfully but grew worse. I gave up hope of getting better and my neighbors thought I was surely going to die.

"I had smothering spells that it is awful to recall. My heart fluttered and then seemed to cease beating. I could not lie on my left side at all. My hands and feet swelled and so did my face. After reading about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in a newspaper I decided to try them and they suited my case exactly. Before long I could see an improvement and after taking a few boxes I was entirely cured. I am glad to make this statement and wish it could cause every sufferer to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do not simply deaden pain, they cure the trouble which causes the pain. They are guaranteed to contain no narcotics, stimulants or opiates. Those who take them run no danger of forming any drug habit. They act directly on the blood and it is only through the blood that any medicine can reach the nerves.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes for \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medical Co., Schenectady, N.Y.

He Would Lose, Anyway

There is a young physician who has never been able to smoke a cigar. "Just one poisons me," says the youthful doctor.

Recently the doctor was invited to a large dinner party. When the women had left the table cigars were accepted by all the men except the physician. Seeing his friends refuse to let him the host in astonishment exclaimed:

"What, not smoking? Why, my dear fellow, you lose half your dinner!"

"Yes, I know I do," meekly replied the doctor, "but if I smoked one I should lose the whole of it!"

Guess the Tempo Was All Right, Too

The editor of a paper published in Little Rock was once in receipt of a complimentary copy of a musical composition by an Arkansas friend.

Feeling that he was called upon to make some acknowledgment of the courtesy, the editor did so in this wise:

"As the editor of this paper doesn't know a demisemiquaver from a diapa, nor a bass clef from a 'high C,' he will not, therefore, be expected to give an extended notice of this production. We can say, however, that the type used in printing the composition is clear and plain and that the paper appears to be of the first quality of rag. The design on the front page is most artistic, and the words are as tender as a real sprung chicken and as poetic as the song of the meadow lark on a May morning. The melody is sound and all right with no windgalls or collar marks. The harmony, too, appears to be strictly O. K., with no patent defects or noticeable blemishes. The tonality is clear and resonant, and rests on harmonic relations and melodic elements. This is about all the praise in connection with said composition we are able to evolve from our cabbage-flavored temperament.—Success Magazine.

It's a hard matter for a poor man to convince a rich man that he is in the wrong.

A BUSY WOMAN

Can Do the Work of 3 or 4 If Well Fed.

An energetic young woman living just outside of New York, writes:

"I am at present doing all the housework of a dairy farm, caring for 2 children, a vegetable and flower garden, a large number of fowls, besides managing an extensive exchange business through the mails and pursuing my regular avocation as a writer for several newspapers and magazines (designing fancy work for the latter) and all the energy and ability to do this I owe to Grape-Nuts food."

"It was not always so, and a year ago when the shock of my nursing baby's death utterly prostrated me and deranged my stomach and nerves so that I could not assimilate as much as a mouthful of solid food, and was in even worse condition mentally, he would have been a rash prophet who would have predicted that it ever would do so."

"Prior to this great grief I had suffered for years with impaired digestion, insomnia, agonizing cramps in the stomach, pain in the side, constipation, and other bowel derangements, all these were familiar to my daily life. Medicines gave me no relief—nothing did, until a few months ago, at a friend's suggestion, I began to use Grape-Nuts food, and subsequently gave up coffee entirely and adopted Postum Food Coffee at all my meals."

"To-day I am free from all the troubles I have enumerated. My digestion is simply perfect, I assimilate my food without the least distress, enjoy sweet, restful sleep, and have a buoyant feeling of pleasure in my varied duties. In fact, I am a new woman, entirely made over, and I repeat, I owe it all to Grape-Nuts and Postum Coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason, Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pligs.

A SOLDIER'S EXPERIENCE.

A Kicking Gun That Was Better in the Hands of the Enemy—Burying the Dead.

My first gun was a Harper's Ferry musket, altered over, and it would kick worse than a mule, says Comrade C. E. Smith, in telling of his experiences in the American Tribune. It kicked me on the head, in the face, in the eye and on the shoulder, and all at one discharge. The last time I fired it it kicked itself out of my hands onto the ground, and there it lay kicking when the captain put his foot upon it and made it stop. The right way to fight with that gun was to send it to the Johnnies, and there would have been a succession of discouraged soldiers on that side—if not dead ones.

There was one thing certain, with that gun to carry any soldier would be ready to sing:

"Come, welcome death, thou end of kicking."

I am ready and willing to go."

My next gun—the next day—was a Springfield rifle—a dandy.

In chasing Gen. Price we made a march of 109 miles in three days, with only nine large-sized hard tack for rations.

In this march the boys beat the oldish men. Of our company of 96 men, but 14 were there to stack arms at the end of three days—of these 12 were under 21, three under 18, and three under 17 years of age, and I was one of the last three.

After all our hard marching Price was not there when we arrived—he had been gone six hours. We were six days in marching back over the same ground.

We arrived at Shiloh in time for me to be detailed to help bury the dead. That is a duty in connection with army work seldom described. The mind dislikes to dwell upon it. The killing of the man is an exciting work. There is some excitement even in being in line with shot and bullets—in seeing who gets hit—in feeling that you are yet whole—but there is no redeeming feature in going out to the field of the dead and gathering the men like sheaves in a harvest field and arranging them in a trench and covering them with earth. There is no other form of death so sickening as that of a well and hearty man killed by the accidents of battle.

Hour after hour we worked on at burying the Shiloh dead. I wish I could shut out the memory of that labor from my mental vision forever.

At Farmington I was again detailed to bury the dead, and there helped to bury 700 as fine-looking soldiers as man ever saw. Here ended my service in this direction, as I soon after joined the cavalry and was put upon a new line of duty.

DISHING UP MUD.

Trying Experience of a Soldier Which He Turned Into an Amusing Joke.

It was the 6th day of April, 1862. Our regiment, the First U. S. S. S., were marching up toward Yorktown and getting pretty near to the works of the enemy, they commenced firing shot and shell, says a correspondent of the American Tribune. As they flew high we noticed that their aim was at a collection of officers in our rear, supposed to be Gen. Porter and staff, but soon our batteries got into position—think it was Griffith's and Mott's—and shot and shell howled in every direction. Our skirmish line was in the road, near a mud hole, and one of our boys, already with his Yankee wit, discovered a spur and strap sticking in the mud, and stooped to get the treasure, saying, "I guess"—but that was all of that sentence, as a shell struck him from head to foot, besides filling mouth, eyes and ears. As soon as John K— could spit out the mud and get breath, he coolly remarked, "I wish they would fill their cursed shells with oysters; I could relish them better." We were quite hungry at that time. Cannot say that I should like to take oysters in that shape. But as my mind wanders back to that scene, I cannot but laugh over the memory of that incident, as I did at the time.

An Old Battlefield Unearthed.

A curious discovery has been made in a course of some excavations that have been in progress in St. Martin de Re, in France. The excavators unearthed trenches in which lay skeletons which were presumably those of the citizens who fell in defending the town against the English in 1672.

Among the skeletons was found a spherical iron bomb containing a moist black powder, which was found to consist of about a third of nitre, a third of carbon, and a fifth of sulphur, the remainder being iron oxide derived from the rusting of the iron shell.

In the French Army.

In the French army an officer whose duty it is to report on a junior is obliged to show him the original report and obtain his signature to it, as a proof that he has made himself master of the contents. The general officer is not permitted to express any opinion on the matter until he obtains from the one accused a written defense.

Historic Building Goes Begging.

Suter's tavern in Georgetown, where Washington and Jefferson often stopped on their journeys to and from the north, and where the commissioners who laid out the city of Washington met and discussed their work, was put up at auction the other day, and not a bid was made for it. And yet the building is practically as it appeared more than a century ago.

THE CHOICE OF PAINT.

Fifty years ago a well-painted house was a rare sight; to-day an unpainted house is rarer. If people knew the real value of paint a house in need of paint would be "scarcer than hen's teeth." There was some excuse for our forefathers. Many of them lived in houses hardly worth preserving; they knew nothing about paint, except that it was pretty; and to get a house painted was a serious and costly job. The difference between their case and ours is that when they wanted paint it had to be made for them; whereas when we need paint we can go to the nearest good store and buy it, in any color or quality ready for use. We know, or ought to know by this time, that to let a house stand unpainted is most costly, while a good coat of paint, applied in season, is the best of investments. If we put off the brief visit of the painter we shall in due time have the carpenter coming to pay us a long visit at our expense. Lumber is constantly getting scarcer, dearer and poorer, while prepared paints are getting plentier, better and less expensive. It is a shortsighted plan to let the valuable lumber of our houses go to pieces for the want of paint.

For the man that needs paint there are two forms from which to choose; one is the old form, still favored by certain unprogressive painters who have not yet caught up with the times—lead and oil; the other is the ready-for-use paint found in every up-to-date store. The first must be mixed with oil, driers, turpentine and colors before it is ready for use; the other need only be stirred up in the can and it is ready to go on. To buy lead and oil, colors, etc., and mix them into a paint by hand is, in this twentieth century, about the same as refusing to ride in a trolley car because one's grandfather had to walk or ride on horseback when he wanted to go anywhere. Prepared paints have been on the market less than fifty years, but they have proved on the whole so inexpensive, so convenient and so good that the consumption to-day is something over sixty million gallons a year and still growing. Unless they had been in the main satisfactory, it stands to reason there would have been no such steady growth in their use.

Mixed paints are necessarily cheaper than paint of the hand mixed kind, because they are made in a large way by machinery from materials bought in large quantities by the manufacturer. They are necessarily better than paints mixed by hand, because they are more finely ground and more thoroughly mixed, and because there is less chance of the raw materials in them being adulterated. No painter, however careful he may be, can ever be sure that the materials he buys are not adulterated, but the large paint manufacturer does know in every case, because everything he buys goes through the chemist's hands before he accepts it.

Of course there are poor paints on the market (which are generally cheap paints). So there is poor flour, poor cloth, poor soap; but because of that do we go back to the hand mill, the hand-loom and the soap-kettle of the backwoods? No, we use our common sense in choosing goods. We find out the reputation of the different brands of flour, cloth and soap; we take account of the standing of the dealer that handles them; we ask our neighbors. So with paint; if the manufacturer has a good reputation, if the dealer is responsible, if our neighbors have had satisfaction with it, that ought to be pretty good evidence that the paint is all right.

"Many men of many kinds"—

Many paints of many kinds; but while prepared paints may differ considerably in composition, the better grades of them all agree pretty closely in results. "All roads lead to Rome," and the paint manufacturers, starting by different paths, have all the same object—to make the best paint possible to sell for the least money, and so capture and keep the trade.

There is scarcely any other article of general use on the market to-day that can be bought with anything like the assurance of getting your money's worth as the established brands of prepared paint. The paint you buy to-day may not be like a certain patent medicine, "the same as you have always bought," but if not, it will be because the manufacturer has found a way of giving you a better article for your money, and so making more sure of your next order.

P. G.

There is everything in holding the right attitude toward me. People can tell whether there is victory or defeat in your face and your bearing, whether you have conquered or failed, whether you have winning or losing material in you. If you wear the air of the vanquished in life, no employer will want you. There must be victory in your bearing.—Success Magazine.

When a woman begins to search around frantically for her handkerchief, that means the woman talking to her has been telling her troubles again.

Of course, there is no future for stale brains, or for a man who stands still and ceases to grow. He is old who thinks he is old, and useless who thinks he is useless. When a man has ceased to grow he begins to die, and many people are half dead at fifty, not because of their age, but because of their mental attitude, because of the way they face life.—Success Magazine.

A farmer is always inclined to "shy" a little from a man with two good legs who carries a cane.

PIEBALD CANNIBAL RACE.

Savages Whose Skins Are Brown with Pink Patches Found by Explorer.

Piebald savages are among the interesting people and things of which Mr. A. E. Pratt writes, says the London Mirror.

Papua is a land of which, as yet, no explorers, not even Mr. Pratt and his son, who accompanied him in his expeditions in the virgin mountains and forests of the land, know very much.

"Fifty years ago schoolboys, looking at their map of Africa, blessed the dark continent for an easy place to learn," says Mr. Pratt in his opening pages. "A few names fringed the coast; inland nearly all was comprehended under the cheerful word 'unexplored.'"

"Such in great measure is the case with New Guinea to-day. Its 300,000 square miles of territory, held by Great Britain, Germany and the Netherlands, are destined in the course of the next half century to enrich the worlds of commerce and of science to a degree that may to some extent be forecast by what is already known of very restricted areas."

It is a difficult country to explore, and that for several reasons. The mountains are numerous and steep, much of the soil is broken in a fashion peculiarly irritating to pedestrians, and the natives, without whose assistance practically nothing can be accomplished, are difficult to deal with.

You are entirely in the hands of the natives, without whom you cannot stir a foot. All your impediments, your food, stores, scientific implements and "trade" (material for barter, the equivalent of ready money) must go on the backs of your cannibal friends, a people without organization, who are hard to collect and hard to persuade to follow you.

The different tribes which populate the island differ widely in language and character, but all appear to be more or less warlike. The men are well-knit, strongly-built fellows, capable of immense endurance, and—at odd moments—of much hard work.

Among them are a number of curious people whom Mr. Pratt is inclined to take as a hitherto unknown human family, although as will be seen from the following passage, he is not yet quite certain of this.

"An interesting feature of Hula was the presence there of a piebald people," he says. "For the most part their bodies were brown, but they were marked with pink patches unevenly distributed. This marking might be due to a disease, contracted from a too constant fish diet; but if it were a disease I could not discover that it gave any discomfort."

"Against this theory must be set this fact, that I observed one man in whom the light markings predominated. In fact, he was quite fresh colored, like an European, and had light hair."

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

In Austria They Must Pay Taxes and Are Classed as Regular Tradesmen.

Commercial travelers in Austria have to pay taxes and are therefore considered regular tradesmen, even if they have no open business places or sample rooms. As a rule, good agents, especially if they have business houses of their own, refuse to represent firms who are not well known unless they can get contributions and warehouse expenses. They will not run any risks for firms which are unknown in Austria, and, as there are many firms who will pay liberal salaries if they can get their services, American firms find it difficult to obtain them.

Many Austrian manufacturing firms have branch houses at the capitals, especially at Vienna, but some English manufacturing firms, especially in the agricultural line, have warehouses and even factories throughout Austria, and when a traveler, for instance, leaves the railway station at Prague, the capital of Bohemia, he will soon notice the signboards of well-known English manufacturing firms who do a large trade in Austria and have their warehouses even in provincial towns.

Travelers in Austria are mostly hard working and respectable men, very temperate in their habits and extremely diligent. Nearly all of them travel third class on the railways and with the exception, perhaps, of those in the wine and spirit lines, they are seldom addicted to drinking. A traveler who drinks loses the respect of his fellow travelers.

Crown of Gold.

"The late Paul Lawrence Dunbar, the negro poet," said an editor, "once addressed a Sunday school in New York. An odd incident happened, though, at its end, an incident that Dunbar laughed at as heartily as the rest of us."

"Dunbar, toward the close of his remarks, said:

"And, my little friends, if you do all these things some day you will wear a gold crown. Yes, each of you some day will wear a gold crown."

"A little chap in the front row, catching the poet's friendly eye, piped:

"My father wears one now."

"No!" said the poet.

"Yes, he does—on his toof," said the little chap."

What the Woman Thought.

They were talking about the new star in society.

"She never laughs at jokes," said the man.

"Maybe she has no sense of humor," said the other man.

"Maybe she has false teeth," said the woman.

And then the conversation languished.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

WORKING WOMEN

Their Hard Struggle Made Easier—Interesting Statements by a Young Lady in Boston and One in Nashville, Tenn.



Some women work; some in their homes, some in church, and some in the whirl of society. And in stores, mills and shops tens of thousands are on the never-ceasing treadmill, earning their daily bread.

All are subject to the same physical laws; all suffer alike from the same physical disturbance, and the nature of their duties, in many cases, quickly drifts them into the horrors of all kinds of female complaints, tumors, ulceration, falling and displacements or perhaps irregularity or suppression, causing backache, nervousness, irritability and lassitude.

They especially require an invigorating, sustaining medicine which will strengthen the female organism and enable them to bear easily the fatigues of the day, to sleep well at night, and to rise refreshed and cheerful.

How distressing to see a woman struggling to earn a livelihood or perform her household duties when her back and head are aching, she is so tired she can hardly drag about or stand up, and every movement causes pain, the origin of which is due to some derangement of the female organism.

Miss F. Orser, of 14 Warren Street, Boston, tells women how to avoid such suffering; she writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—
"I suffered misery for several years with female irregularities. My back ached, I had bearing-down pains, and frequent headaches."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Succeeded Where Others Fail.

A hard-headed old Pittsburg manufacturer who made his fortune, as he expresses it, "with his coat off," was induced by his daughters to accompany them to a Wagner concert, the first he had ever attended. The next day he happened to meet an acquaintance who had seen him the night before, who asked:

"I suppose you enjoyed the concert last night, Mr. Brown?"

"Yes; it took me back to the days of my youth," the old man said, with a reminiscent sigh.

"Ah, summer days in the country, girl in a lawn dress, birds singing, and all that?"

"No, the days when I worked in a boiler shop in Scranton."—Success Magazine.

RUNNING SORES ON LIMBS.

Little Girl's Obstinate Case of Eczema—Mother Says: "Cuticura Remedies a Household Standby."

"Last year, after having my little girl treated by a very prominent physician, for an obstinate case of eczema, I resorted to the Cuticura Remedies, and was so well pleased with the almost instantaneous relief afforded that we discarded the physician's prescription and relied entirely on the Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills. When we commenced with the Cuticura Remedies her feet and limbs were covered with running sores. In about six weeks we had her completely well, and there has been no recurrence of the trouble. We find that the Cuticura Remedies are a valuable household standby, living as we do, twelve miles from a doctor, and where it costs from twenty to twenty-five dollars to come up on the mountain. Mrs. Lizzie Vincent Thomas, Fairmount, Walden's Ridge, Tenn., Oct. 13, 1905."

Church Was Her Refuge.

One stormy Sunday morning the pastor of a church in a small Ohio town was much gratified to observe in his congregation a woman who lived some distance away.

At the conclusion of the services the pastor congratulated the faithful one, saying: "I must commend your bravery in coming such a distance through this terrible storm."

Much to his chagrin the woman replied:

"Well, pastor, it's this way: My husband won't go to church, and he's that cross on Sunday morning after breakfast that I just naturally have to go somewhere to escape him."

A Minnesota newspaper office once printed some cloth handbills for a traveling show. It bustled, and these bills were never called for, and the thrifty wife of the editor used the cloth to line little Johnny's pants. As time wore by the pants grew threadbare, and at school one day Johnny accidentally tore the seat out, leaving about one foot of the lining in sight, and the boys were surprised to read the following words standing out in plain type: "Doors open at 7:30; performance begins at 8."

I could not sleep and could hardly drag around. I consulted two physicians without relief, and as a last resort, I tried Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and to my surprise, every ache and pain left me. I gained ten pounds and am in perfect health."

Miss Pearl Ackers, of 327 North Summer Street, Nashville, Tenn., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"I suffered with painful periods, severe backache, bearing-down pains, pains across the abdomen; was very nervous and irritable, and my trouble grew worse every month. My physician failed to help me and I decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I soon found it was doing me good. All my pains and aches disappeared, and I no longer fear my monthly periods."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the unfailing cure for all these troubles. It strengthens the proper muscles, and displacement with all its horrors will no more crush you.

Backache, dizziness, fainting, bearing-down pains, disordered stomach, moodiness, dislike of friends and society—all symptoms of the one cause—will be quickly dispelled, and it will make you strong and well.

You can tell the story of your sufferings to a woman, and receive helpful advice free of cost. Address Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. The present Mrs. Pinkham is the daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham and for twenty-five years she has, under her direction and since her decease, been advising sick women free of charge.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Succeeded Where Others Fail.

THEY BOTH PAINT

Kickapoo Says White and Red Squaw Differ Little

A Kickapoo Indian is in Washington in the interest of the Mexican branch of his tribe, who, besides being an accomplished Indian linguist, he is a well educated man. He has some rather uncomplimentary opinions concerning the white man's governmental methods, but he also thinks that the white man's wife is a person entirely above criticism—in a way.

"Not much difference between the white squaw and the red man's," he says. They both paint; white squaw with white paint, red brave with red paint. They both have to wear feathers when they're dressed up. Indian, he wears eagle feathers; white squaw wears any kind of feathers she can get. White squaw's not much different from the Indian."—Capital.

The Plain Plucker.

If a burn or bruise afflicts you, rub it on, rub it on.

Then before you scarcely know it all the trouble will be gone.

For an aching joint or muscle do the same.

It extracts all pains and poisons, plucks the stings and heals the lame.

Munt's Lightning Oil does it.

Explained

"Say, papa," queried the sweet girl graduate, "what is your definition of the term 'womanly woman'?"

"A womanly woman," replied the old man, "is one who is capable of manufacturing a pie like your grandmother used to turn out."—Chicago News.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Married women have a feeling of pity for the bachelor and a contempt for the spinster.

When a laxative is needed, nothing can be more effective than Garfield Tea, which is made of herbs. It cures sick headache, constipation and diseases of liver, kidneys, stomach and bowels. It purifies the blood, cleanses the system and clears the complexion.

Why is a fault-finder like a bolt? He is never in the right place.—Journal of Education.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Deare Signature of J. C. Winslow

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

The pert maiden feels hurt when her sallies of wit are taken seriously.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE 24-page treatise and bottle of DR. KLINE'S Little Blue Pills. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 231 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

In the eyes of a woman a man is no older than she chooses to regard him.

If love would only remain blind after marriage—but, fudge!

EASY LESSONS IN DRAWING

By FREDERICK RICHARDSON

(Instructor in Composition and in Charge of Illustration Classes in the Art Institute, Chicago.)

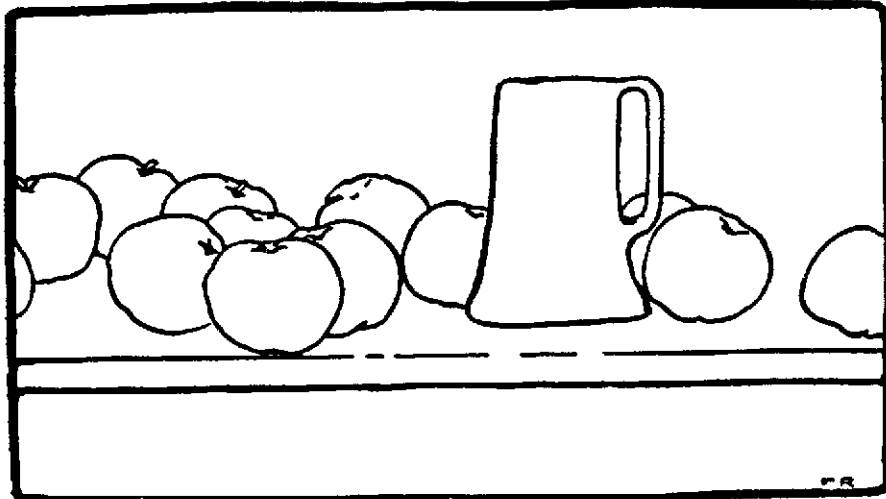
(Copyright, by Joseph B. Dowles.)

It is the purpose of the present article to elaborate somewhat upon the expression of the drawing itself. While not calling upon a training which it has been the purpose of this work to avoid, it seems just to any possible talent to give a few examples with freedom from the restraint of too mechanical forms, from subjects already treated. The simple symbol forms are traceable under these freer forms, but the geometric treatment is quite discarded. The accent of line and color that has been suggested from time to time is here used freely, and detail that has been carefully eliminated is now employed.

As was stated at first, the symbols in themselves are but a means to an end and not an end in themselves. To force the pupil to express himself

amples here given are variations upon subjects given in previous articles. Note the widening lines that suggest roundness and shadow. Note the weight and force of lines in the foreground compared to the fainter lines in the distance, as well as the distribution of color in such wise as to give relief and solidity to the picture. It will be seen that to study the drawing will give a vitality and conviction that the thin mechanical line never conveyed.

It is in this distinction that the artistic temperament makes itself manifest. It can feel a line and express itself through it, but without that temperament the drawing must remain cold and without feeling. Beyond correctness of proportion and absoluteness of form there is a quality that makes the drawing live.



APPLES AND MUG.



PATH THROUGH THE WOODS.



GATHERING APPLES.



HAYSTACKS IN MARSH.

by squares and rounds when he can employ a freer form would be a mistake equal to demanding an elaborately understood drawing when at most the drawing of a formal parallelogram could be expected. As the next article will give the pupil the illustration of story themes, it is advisable to free as much as possible the expression of the drawing. The circles might stand for apples and squares for houses, but there is no idea of suggesting a comparison of the symbols to the free drawing of the actual forms.

Try Work Like Samples.

Let the pupil try some of his familiar themes in the way now suggested. Lay out the picture plan by the simple means he has learned and over the mechanical lines and forms draw a picture with the added expression of accent and color. The ex-

pression of the drawing. The circles might stand for apples and squares for houses, but there is no idea of suggesting a comparison of the symbols to the free drawing of the actual forms.

Let the student here go to the table, chair or house and learn by observation that object drawing gives how many sides of the object he can see and how well he can serve himself of this knowledge in his picture-making. He need not try to draw it correctly, but he can simplify his

symbol of it, or perhaps it may cease to be a symbol, and become a simplified drawing, in which case the end however reached, has been attained.

The insistence of this in the school lesson—that is, the actual drawing of objects in classroom—is not advisable, for reasons given when object drawing was spoken of previously. Let it be a matter of outside practice with the individual child, as the other form of observation has been. The purpose is not to see how well he does the work, but how well he can use the observation gained by the drawing it.

The extent of the drawing and the subjects to be attempted need be limited only by the use that the pupil can make of his effort.

TULIP FARMING IN IRELAND

Bulb Culture Gives Employment to a Great Many of the Poor People.

It is not exclusively a tulip farm any more than it is a daffodil, or a narcissus, or an anemone, or an iris farm, since its many acres of gardens and fields are given up to the culture of these and every other kind of bulb; but when I saw it a day of May, says a London Pall Mall Gazette writer, the tulips with their great deep cups and gorgeous coloring seemed to have blotted out every other lesser blossom.

The little fields lie scattered at the feet of whitewashed, golden-roofed cottages dotted here and there about the outskirts of the quiet sea-girt village, almost in the shadow of the church steeple, and as one drives along the white sandy roads one sees the tulips in dazzling strips of gold and pink and purple and white and crimson stretching away on all sides.

Out beyond the little turf-built banks, which make so effectual a barrier between the blossoms and the rough breezes, lie the sand dunes and the sea, shimmering and sparkling in the brilliant May sunshine, its blue waters reflecting back the cloudless azure of the skies and throwing into greater relief the rugged outlines of the islands on its bosom, while here and there a tiny white-winged yacht sails fast before the strong sea wind to some enchanted fairy land.

The bulb farm is straggling and irregular, consisting, as it does, of the little fields and potato gardens of the cottiers, bought up at different periods, just as he could get them, by the enterprising cultivator of bulbs. The green banks of turf and the privet hedges, close cut and sheltering, are the same that the dead and gone occupiers of the snow-white cottages built for themselves in times gone by, to guard their more prosaic crops of potatoes, or cabbage, or lettuce from the winds of the east and north.

The soil is sandy, so much so that one's feet sink softly into it to the depth of many inches as one traverses the narrow pathways which intersect that dazzling array of tulip beds. Field after field is stretched before one, acres and acres of tulips—and such tulips! None of your slender, drooping, town-bred weaklings, but great strong giants, measuring from head to foot from two and a half to three feet, with deep generous cups, and sturdy stems and rich green foliage full of health and vigor. They flourish bravely, massed together in the sandy soil, lifting their chalice-like cups in the sunshine, or drinking in the heavy dews of evening.

Here lies a great bed of orange yellow, the "Bouton d'Or," one broad sheet of golden delicately fashioned goblets; beyond them spreads a rich mass of cherry-red, then a sea of pure white, then one of lilac, then pink, then primrose, and so on through every conceivable variety of shade and color. One has to see this farm of acres and acres of tulips to realize its beauty—this heavenly tapestry of gorgeously brilliant tinting, and softest and most delicate texture.

Here is a bed of "Parrot" tulips, a singularly handsome section, with their grotesque, ragged-edged, huge, wide-open cups splashed in varying tints of orange and scarlet and green and brown; here, again, a strip of curious-looking black tulips, "La Tulipe Noire," with its deep, velvety, dark petals. Quieter-looking still is the array of green blossoms flecked with the palest primrose, while there are hundreds of other kinds less curious, but more beautiful and delicate; white tipped with crimson, lilac penciled in white, orange fringed with scarlet, and so on through an indescribable variety of dainty and exquisite blooms, the mere sight of which dazzles one's eyes in the strong sunshine.

Here and there this sea of beauty and color is flecked by small light-looking structures of wooden laths and white canvas—like a flotilla of white-sailed boats or a cloud of white butterflies—designed to keep off the strength of the sun's rays, and so hold back a little longer the full development of the blooms beneath; while at one end of the field is a huge white tent, put up over a number of the most choice and valuable sorts, with the same wise intention.

In one of the many drying and sorting houses a number of men and boys were busily employed in packing into large, roomy boxes some exquisite blooms of tulips and ranunculi and St. Bridget anemones and other choice blossoms, destined for the then forthcoming Temple show in London, or the less imposing flower display in the Waverley market, Edinburgh.

It appears that the peculiar nature of the soil, sandy and moist and well manured year after year as it has been, makes it preeminently suited to bulb growing.

AIR IN YOUR BEDROOM.

People Must Be Educated Up to the Absolute Need of Clean Air Day and Night.

Have a small screen to stand by your bed, so that the air does not blow too strongly on you, and until you get used to this best have some light covering over your head, a small crocheted shawl, or something equally light. Also it would be well to have your bed warmed before you get in, have in the foot of it a hot-water bag to keep the temperature warm between the sheets.

Do not get into the habit of having a hot-water bag to your feet; one gets dependent on it; it is best to wear woolen bed socks, or as the shops euphemistically call them, slumber slippers. These start you off warm and are easily pushed off when felt to be too warm. Slumber slippers are easily made at home. They can be knitted (crochet is not warm enough) or made of three pieces of elder-down, two similar pieces, sewed together down the back, over the heel and up the front, over the instep, and one piece for the sole of the slipper, and bound at the top, around the ankle with ribbon, or run in a piece of elastic.

Since this fresh air cure has permanently helped so many cases of consumption and tuberculosis, why should it not prevent many more cases, by being taken in time. It is the rundown system that takes any disease. The vitality being lowered makes the system fertile soil for germs of disease. After a night's sleep of plenty of fresh air, clean air, you do not have a headache, a coated tongue, unpleasant breath, poor appetite, little energy and a bad temper.

This is the elixir of life, costs nothing, no doctors' bills, no expensive outlay to get it, and yet because it is free, so few people take it; take it for all it's worth, and get all there is in it. If you are warmly enough covered you will sleep all night, and sleep is the repairing of your body, your mind and your beauty.

If you are mistress of your own time you can do all this, and more too. You can go out-doors at will and get all the clean air and exercise you want, but if you are a wage-earner you cannot always get as much clean air as you want and there will generally be some one in the office, etc., to object to an open window.

But try to educate people to the clean air idea, and gradually you can have the window open a little, always, and open all the way, occasionally. As for your diet; there are things to eat that injure you in no way, except they give you a muddy skin and hence are "unbecoming."—Josephine Hall.

SUCCESS WITH PANSIES.

How One Woman Was Rewarded for Her Trouble—A Little About Her Method.

Perhaps my plan for securing a large and continuous blossoming from pansies may be of interest to some readers.

Last year I purchased a good supply of best mixed and white pansy seeds. These I started in February in a box in the window, and when large enough I transplanted to baking powder cans which had had their sides and bottoms unsoldered, and used the lids for bottoms. In each one a plant grew till the ground was fit for transplanting.

After a good bed with suitable soil had been made, the cans were simply unrolled from the soil they contained and each little plant with its roots undisturbed, was placed in the garden bed. Then my petted pansies began their outdoor life. The care of these plants was a delight. Care must be taken with them when the hot mid-summer days come, as their stems will decay near the roots—"damping off." To avert so sad a fate each plant should have for its support three stakes, 20 inches in length. The stems were held in an erect position and cured the "damping off" process.

The pansies will grow to the top of the stakes and with a plentiful watering every evening, will blossom afresh. I did not allow my pansies to bear seed, preferring to buy a fresh supply for the next year, and so let my plants expend all their force in producing flowers.—Prairie Farmer.

Pie Crust.

Two tablespoons sifted flour, one tablespoon cold lard, two tablespoons cold water and a pinch of salt. Chop the lard in the flour until it is fine, then mix with the water, using all the flour. Turn out upon a well-floured board, divide equally and roll out one-half. Cover the pie pan, patting the crust to get out the air. Fill with whatever fruit you have, roll out the upper crust, fold in half and cut three short slits near the center of the fold, place over the pie and pat down the edges. Trim off the rough edges and mark around the edge with the tines of a fork. Bake until a nice brown. Gather up the scraps and roll them out again, and cut out with a can cover about the size of a silver dollar. Prick each piece with a fork and bake a delicate brown. Place a bit of jelly in the center of each piece and you have a plate of dainty tart.

'Cream Cake.

One cup of maple sugar, one egg, one-half teaspoonful salt, one cup sour cream, 1½ cups of flour, one teaspoonful soda. Add the soda to the cream, when it foams add the egg well beaten, next the sugar and salt, last the flour. Bake in a quick oven.

Perspiring Feet.

A thin layer of any astringent powder, if placed in the boot, will lessen perspiration. Tannic acid and alum are cheap and strong.

Spanish-English Matrimonial Alliances

Alfonso's Approaching Wedding Leads to Reflection on Changes Worked by Passage of Time—A Glance Backward.

Time was when it would have created the greatest furor for a Catholic ruler to ask for queen a Protestant princess. To-day the world is broad-minded, or indifferent—as one may look at it—and does not bother. To be sure, when the young Spanish monarch made known his preference for Ena of Battenberg, there was enough of the conservative element left in conservative Spain to hold out opposition; but this was easily put aside, and behold the Spanish cortes promptly, generously and gracefully sanctioned the betrothal of their king to the English princess, and granted their future queen the liberal allowance of \$50,000 a year. Over in England there is hardly a whisper of dissent to the marriage, on the contrary kindly interest in the young princess so soon to leave her old home for a new home in distant Madrid.

A very interesting article in the New York Herald, by a writer who lived some time in Spain, reminds us that "Ena can say with Henry IV., 'A crown is well worth a few masses.'" This is one view to take of the readiness with which the princess has changed her faith. There are others; one, that she all her life has been more or less under Catholic influence, being much in the company of her god-mother, ex-Empress Eugenie; another, that her marriage with Alfonso is a true love match, that it is a joy to her to accept

at the advanced age of 28; this escape by reason of the rapid changes in her country's foreign relations, and because she was unwilling to wed a Protestant. When she did marry, she married a man 11 years her junior and chose for consort Philip of Spain; as it turned out, a most unhappy choice, one that added little to any harmony between the two nations. Proposal of such a marriage aroused the people, it was most unpopular; so bitter was the sentiment that an open rebellion broke out to depose Mary and put Elizabeth in her place. After the marriage Philip continued extremely unpopular with the English, and not only did he weaken his wife's hold on the people but he repaid her adoration by cruel coldness and neglect. She was unwearied in her efforts to please Philip, even went so far as to join in a war against France which resulted in the loss to the English of Calais. Mary Tudor's life was a very unhappy one; in her childhood in danger, in her girlhood much beset, in her wifehood most forlorn. Years after Mary's death Philip made war against his wife's land, sent the famed Spanish Armada against England.

An attempted royal alliance it may be in place to chronicle here. In the days of James I. (1603-25) negotiations were carried on for the marriage of James' son Charles with a Spanish infant. When one reads that the ne-



THE FUTURE QUEEN OF SPAIN.

the religion of her betrothed. This last the reading public will be forgiven if they are a bit cynical over, the reading public having become accustomed, at each new betrothal of a royal pair, to declaration that this particular one among royal marriages is really a mating of souls, politics not the ruling motive. But let us put even smallest cynicism aside, and hope king and princess are fond of each other in good, romantic fashion, that they live happy ever after.

Several times have England and Spain been called upon to show favor or disfavor to a Spanish-English betrothal. Long, long ago one of the Edwards married a Spanish princess, Eleanor of Castile, sister of Alfonso X. of Castile, that Edward whose surname was "Longshanks," and title Edward I. This English king ruled from 1239-67; in 1254 he espoused Eleanor of Castile. Now, when the papers are so full of the approaching ceremonies of the Spanish-English alliance, it may be of interest to think back on the wedding pomp that attended the joining in wedlock of English Edward and Spanish Eleanor. Edward was but a stripling of 15, a youthful bridegroom to be sure, when he journeyed to Spain to claim his bride. He was attended, we are told, by a splendid array of knights, by all the trappings of the days of chivalry; and the wedding was an affair of such magnificence they tell of it to-day in the ancient city of Burgos, once capital city of Castile.

Catherine of Aragon, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, married Arthur, prince of Wales, and later was wedded to Henry VIII. Mary Tudor, daughter of Catherine of Aragon and the much-wedded Henry, in 1554 espoused Philip of Spain (later Philip II). Various alliances for Mary were proposed; when but an infant of two years she was affianced to the dauphin, and a few years later to her cousin, Charles V.; still later, an attempt was made to marry her to Francis I. But she escaped matrimony until arriving

negotiations, which finally resulted in nothing, were, with some interruptions, pending a period of 12 years one wonders what must have been the state of mind of the principals in the proposed marriage. James, you remember, was called the "wisest fool in Europe." He was a learned man, but weak and pedantic and absurdly political, neither friend nor foe to anybody. The same year he began negotiations for the marriage of his son to a Spanish princess he entered into an alliance with the Protestant union in Germany and shortly married his daughter to the head of the union. James rebuked parliament as meddling when they sent in a petition against popery and the proposed Spanish marriage, and when parliament passed the great protestation declaring that matters which concerned the king and realm were proper subjects of debate, the king tore the page concerning the protestation from the journal of the commons. But to return to the negotiations for a marriage treaty. The final step in the long halted arrangements was taken when a splendid expedition in charge of the king's favorite, George Villiers, set forth for the Spanish court. Villiers had persuaded Charles to press his suit in person, so we should mention that the prince of Wales was also a member of the expedition. While on the mission Villiers was created duke of Buckingham, but the honors accruing to him then and later were not because of the success of his efforts; either Charles proved a displeasing wooer or the duke of Buckingham was too arrogant to suit the proud Spaniards, at any rate the negotiations for a marriage treaty failed utterly, the mission returned home discomfited. It would seem James I. had arrived by this time at the position, "Marriage or war," for when he heard all hopes were blasted of Charles having for wife the Infanta Maria war was declared on Spain and an alliance made with France. Ere long Charles married a Maria; but it was Henrietta Maria of France.

KATHERINE POPE.

Ada Evening News

OTIS B. WEAVER, PUBLISHER
M. D. STINER, BUSINESS MGR.

Entered as second-class mail matter March 26, 1904, at the post office at Ada, Indian Territory under the Act of Congress March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

LOCAL NEWS

Cupid flour at No. 17. Guaranteed the best. 95-1f

J. H. Hopkins, of Ardmore, is in town.

Ed Guinn has returned from Muskogee (via Texas.)

Miss Irene Eddleman went to Francis and returned today.

H. C. Deist, of Columbus, Ind., is in the city prospecting.

Walsh handles the White Swan canned goods. Phone 17. 95-1f

Miss Ollie Lee went to Sasakwa to visit her sister this morning.

W. W. Price and Mr. Perry, of Sulphur Springs, are here prospecting.

A new shipment of delicious Uvalde honey at Jones & Meaders. 95-3f

Mr. Woodbury of the Johnston-Woodbury Dry Goods Company is in town.

If you want the White Swan canned goods, phone us. M. L. Walsh 95-1f

Satisfaction guaranteed or your whiskeys back. Harris Hotel Barber shop. 94-1f

Misses Lula and Lola Weaver, who have been visiting in the city several days, returned to their home in Mt. Vernon today.

A few loads of gravel could be used to a good advantage on the bog in front of the News office. What says Mr. street commissioner

M. B. Donaghey returned Wednesday from Colorado Springs. He tells us he saw much that was interesting to him. He spent several days with our old townsmen and friend J. V. Hussey who is spending the summer in the mountains. It will be of interest to many to know that J. V. had a miraculous escape from the Frisco disaster.

The general committee on Union revival met last evening. A report was made by the chairman of each sub-committee, which indicated that the arrangements are progressing satisfactorily.

M. L. Walsh will furnish you with the White Swan brand. Phone 17. 95-1f

Fuel Results in Death of Three.

Wellington, I. T., July 12.—Reuben Kirby is dying, with two bullet wounds through his body at his home near Christie in the Cherokee nation, and Pleasant Hubbard and Earnest Hubbard, brothers, are dead as the result of a feud that has existed for some time.

The killing took place at the home of Kirby Saturday afternoon.

This is about four miles from Christie and 25 miles from a telephone or telegraph station.

Last Thursday Will Reaves and Frank Kirby, a brother of Reuben Kirby, got into an altercation, and there was a shooting, but no one was killed, though it is understood that Reaves was badly hurt.

The Hubbard boys took up the quarrel for Reaves.

Saturday afternoon they rode to Kirby's place and opened fire on Reuben Kirby, probably thinking he was Frank Kirby darted into the house as soon as they commenced to shoot and grabbed his Winchester. Two bullets had already gone through him. He came out of the door and dropped Pleasant Hubbard from his horse.

Henry shot off on the opposite side of his horse and Kirby shot through the horse and killed his man on the other side. There are several families involved in the feud and it is feared that there will be more bloodshed.

The fight took place near the famous Rabbit Trap section where four men were wounded in a shooting scrape ten days ago and where Ned Christie made his famous stand against United States officers when he was an outlaw and his cabin had to be dynamited before he could be gotten out or killed. There have been many shooting scrapes in that section of the country.

A New House.

James Walsh is going to move his general merchandise stock from Francis. He has engaged the Henley & Biles building on East Main street and will open about Aug. 10.

Mr. Walsh is a good business man with a broad experience and will no doubt enjoy a good trade.

24 Out of 25.

Pocahontas, Ark., Feb. 17, 1905.

"Ship 5 gross Dr. Mendenhall's Chill and Fever Cure. I have been selling your Chill Cure for seven years and find that 24 out of 25 who once use it will have no other. W. H. Skinner, druggist." Sold by G. M. Ramsey, Drug Co.

Try the new barber shop at the Harris. If you are not pleased your money is refunded. 94-1f

GOLDEN GATE



TEAS and EXTRACTS

Are The Best

1 lb. pkge. Tea . 20c

1 lb. pkge. Tea . 35c

Extracts . 15c, 25c

Jones & Meaders

Cupid flour, best on earth at Walsh's No. 17. 95-1f

Ed Brents went to Oklahoma City Wednesday.

Dr. Browland made a professional trip to Ardmore Wednesday.

If you can carry a tune come to the tabernacle Friday night.

Bro Mike Cassidy went to Denison this morning. He returns Friday.

Frank Huddleston, who lives on North Broadway is in possession of a fine baby girl since Tuesday.

H. Baird and family of Weleetka spent Wednesday night with M. A. Cassidy and family. They left this morning for Denison.

Z. T. Slaughter and Ed W. Geer, merchants at Van Alstyne Texas came in Wednesday, the guests of Mr. Slaughter's uncle, J. A. Biles.

Prof. Buchanan who has been here in the interest of the University since Tuesday went to Holdenville this P. M. He will return Friday evening.

J. D. Looper is just in receipt of a letter from his brother in Australia who is known there as Bronco George. He writes the country is in a very prosperous condition and he is doing well.

TOWN LOTS CHEAPER.

For Hereafter They must Be Sold for Cash.

Lohigh, I. T., July 12. The records in the office of the Indian inspector show that there are hundreds of town lots in the towns of the territory that have either been defaulted in the payments or have never been sold at the government sales because the appraisement was too high. Under the present law these unsold town lots will have to be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash. This is going to make some cheap lots to be sold. Under the old system when the government sold a town lot there was 25 per cent paid down and the remainder in three annual payments. In the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations the payments were even easier than that. In the future when a man bids for a lot at a government sale it will be on a cash basis, and he will have to pay over the entire amount and the patent will be issued at once. Lots bought that way will sell for less money than under the old plan of payments. The inspectors will not sell any of these lots until he gets orders from the secretary of the interior.

Singing Convention.

D. Rushing, Professor of the Union Hill Singing school was in town today. He says a singing convention will be had at Union Hill on the Friday before the 4th Sunday in July, holding over Sunday, on which day dinner will be served on the grounds to all the visitors. He says you are invited.

The Tabernacle Going Up.

This morning about fifteen men were on the grounds ready to construct the big tabernacle. At 4 p. m. the main portion of the frame work is up and work is progressing very rapidly.

Rev. French Oliver will arrive Saturday morning.

Christian Church.

C. F. Trimble, evangelist of Guthrie, Oklahoma, will begin a series of revival meetings at the Christian church Aug. 15th. Everybody attend. 92-6f

Accept no Substitute.

There is nothing just as good for Malaria, Chills and Fever as Dr. Mendenhall's Chill and Fever cure. Take it as general tonic and at all times in place of quinine. If it fails to give satisfaction G. M. Ramsey drug Co. will refund your money.

GERMAN GIRLS' SCHOOLING

No Colleges for Them in Their Own Country, But They Have a "Pension."

The German girl leaves school at about 15 years of age, by which time she has learned to sew, mend, and supposedly to speak English and French.

She has not learned higher mathematics, says Modern Women, but she has learned the small things which fit a girl for a housewife or companion, and that, in Germany, is woman's only sphere.

However much we American girls may enjoy our colleges we dare not pity the German girls, for they have something which takes their place and of which we can have no conception until we reside in Germany a few months.

Did you ever hear of a pension? It is one of the most enjoyable things which exists. Certain influential ladies, mostly widows or maiden aunts, make known that they are willing to take a limited number of young ladies into their family.

We went to Hanover, two of us girls, with a horror and dread of a boarding school, as we heard a pension described. We found ourselves in a family of eight girls, all from the very best class of Germans, and all placed under Frau von H—'s care for a year or more.

None of the girls had any special object in life; a few wanted to learn how to keep house, a few indulged in an hour's music lesson per week, but most of them came, as is the German custom, for the sake of becoming polished, and being escorted to concerts, theaters, balls, receptions, student Kneipen, etc., opportunities not afforded in smaller cities, and even not in many cities that are larger than Hanover.

Consequently our chaperon accepted invitations for her girls, parties were given and the great intimate family spent a year full of pleasure.

HORSE AND HORSELESS.

The Animal and the Auto Each Do the Other an Occasional Good Turn.

A farmer in Cadiz, Ind., recently jacked up his automobile to serve in lieu of a broken engine in the shell of a corn and cutting of fodder for his live stock and horses. The latter partook of their share of the feed without showing any hard feeling toward their deadly rival, the auto.

One man who has been touring the country says that the horses have accepted the automobile more gracefully than the farmers have.

He tells the story of an automobilist who met an elderly couple driving a skittish horse which decidedly objected to passing the unknown vehicle. The driver of the car stopped to offer his aid, but the man declined it with the remark:

"If you'll lead my old woman by, I guess the boss and I can make it all right."

Another horse and horseless yarn comes from a man in Oregon. He says:

"When I bought my car, I marveled that the company could sell it for \$1,550. Now I marvel that they could sell it at any price. Marveling is the cheapest part of the proposition. I find."

"My particular marvel out in my barn reminds me of the man who built so much stone fence in one day that it took him two days to walk back to where he began. My car will take me—sometimes—so far from home in two hours that it takes the rest of the day for me to drive home with a providentially hired horse."

FACTS ABOUT SAFETY PIN.

Obbliging Clerk Imparts Interesting Information Concerning the Article.

"One dozen safety pins. Twelve cents. Thank you, madam," said the clerk. "Your change will be here in one moment."

She was very pretty. He was young. A conversation sprang up.

"There is a strange story connected with the safety pin," the clerk said. "An Englishman invented this pin some 30 or 40 years ago. For this admirable invention he was highly honored. Fates and applause were showered upon him. If I am not mistaken, the man was even knighted."

"And about three years ago, in excavating in Pompeii, they came upon—what do you think? A perfect safety pin. Hundreds of perfect bronze safety pins. The Englishman's invention wasn't new at all. It was 2,000 years old."

"The man had been feted and honored all his life, he had even been knighted, for an invention that he didn't invent."

MIKADO'S SELF DENIAL.

Refused Heat in Palace While His Soldiers Were Freezing in the Field.

In the bitter cold of last winter—1904-1905—the mikado not content with the fullest official reports, sent his grand master to look into the conditions at the front, to ascertain by visiting every camp and outpost, how the soldiers were faring. When Count Hilkata returned with his harrowing tale of frightful suffering caused by the cold, the emperor was broken-hearted, says World's Work. Nothing more could be done—the Manchurian winter must drag its icy season through—but the emperor would not take his ease while his men were freezing, and the order to discontinue all heating of the palace till the war should be over showed that his sympathy was with them day by day.

Doctors Endorse It.

Long Bros., Druggists, Paducah, Ky., write: "We sell more of Dr. Mendenhall's Chill and Fever Cure than all other remedies combined, having retailed over 700 bottles in one season. Physicians here prescribe it and persons who once use it will have no other. Sold by G. M. Ramsey Drug Co."

A Traglo Finish.

A watchman's neglect permitted a leak in the Great North Sea dyke, which a child's finger could have stopped, to become a ruinous break, devastating an entire province of Holland. In like manner Kenneth McIver, of Vanceboro, Me., permitted a little cold to go unnoticed until a tragic finish was only averted by Dr. King's New Discovery. He writes: "Three doctors gave me up to die of lung inflammation, caused by a neglected cold; but Dr. King's New Discovery saved my life." Guaranteed best cough and cold cure at G. M. Ramsey & Dr. F. Z. Holley, druggists. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

Twenty Year Battle.

"I was a loser in a twenty year battle with chronic piles and malignant sores, until I tried Bucklen's Arnica Salve, which turned the tide, by curing both, till not a trace remains," writes A. M. Bruce, of Farmville, Va. Best for old Ulcers, Cuts, Burns and Wounds. 25c at G. M. Ramsey & Dr. F. Z. Holley, druggists.

ETHERIAL BODY VISIBLE.

Semi-Transparent Mass Surrounding the Bones Penetrable by Rontgen Rays.

They say they have seen the ethereal body, one of man's subtler bodies interpenetrating the dense physical body. The orientals have long claimed to have seen it with a higher vision and the occidentals are now seeing it by the aid of instruments. In being able to see the skeleton of a live person by Rontgen rays we have gone far to surmounting difficulties in making out the shadow of the ethereal body. A hazy, semi-transparent mass surrounds the bones in a sli-graph which seems to invite definition by simple methods of research requiring little more than a better understanding of the offices of the different rays of light to give us a glimpse of the man that survives the mortal casement. The ethereal body, erroneously termed the soul, seems to be a compound of these electric corpuscles of which matter is supposed to consist, with the unknown principle of animal life, and it is obviously a connecting link between mind and matter. A discovery of this sort is calculated to revolutionize the mental sciences and correct many erroneous ideas. It particularly is important to ascertain how the ethereal body acts during life. Many doubt the existence of any inner form of this kind. But it is an established belief in the east, especially in India, handed down from ancient days. It is difficult to see how their knowledge could have been so complete, even including the fact that the ethereal body never grew old after attaining maturity, unless they had been able to catch sight of the inner form.

Pleasant for Him.

"I was so sorry to hear of your daughter eloping with young Badger—"

"You needn't condole with me," interrupted Henpeck. "I'm tickled to death."

"But he's such an impertinent apstart!"

"Well, it'll be a positive joy to have some one in the family who can talk up to my wife."—Philadelphia Ledger

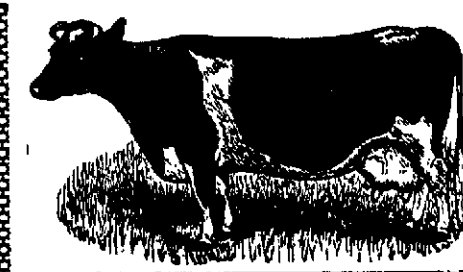
A Full Line of

May Manton Bazar PATTERNS

10c each. Catalogues 10c. Fashion Sheet Free.

These patterns are the best that can be purchased anywhere at any price.

Reed & Harrison



New Dairy

I have started my wagon and am now prepared to supply the people with choice milk and cream. Your patronage solicited.

R. L. McGUYRE, Phone No. 193.

LOANS

On Dead Claims, Intermarried Surplus and where Restrictions are Removed. Improved City Property or to build.

Correct Neat Abstracts of Title at Reasonable Prices

ADA TITLE and TRUST CO.

W. H. EBNEY, Pres and Manager,

ADA, IND. TER.

HENRY M. FURMAN.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Will do a general Civil and Criminal Practice. Office in Duncan Building.

C. A. Galbraith Tom D. McKeown GALBRAITH & McKEOWN LAWYERS

Over Citizens National Bank Ada, Ind. Ter.

Reed & Harrison

Wholesale and Retail Buggies

The Heat Makes, the Lowest Prices

I have opened the

Twelfth Street Meet Market

and ask a share of your patronage. Nothing but the best of meats will be carried and your patronage will be given the most careful attention.

C. L. HICKEY.



Eyes Tested and Glasses Fitted C. J. Warren, Optician

ADA STEAM LAUNDRY CO.

Is given up to be best. Do Largest Agency Work

of any plant in this Territory.

Geo. A. Truitt,

Engineer and Land Surveyor

Office Rear Ada National Bank.

Prompt and Careful Attention

Given to All Work Entrusted.

MISS NELLIE KENNEDY,

TRAINED NURSE.

Konawa Ind. Ter.

Phone No. 33.

MEN AND WOMEN.

The Big 4 for unnatural discharges, itching, burning, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membrane. Failures, and not attractive or poisonous.

Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for \$1.00, or 3 bottles \$2.75. Circular sent on request.

The NICKEL STORE

Where You Save Money on Everything.

A full car load of Crockery landed in the Nickel Store a few days since. In this lot there are a lot of things you will be interested in; may be not because of what they are, but because you can buy them so cheap.

Milk Pans or Crocks 6c

1 gal. Milk Pans or 12c Crocks, 2 gal.

Tall Jars, up to and including 6 gallon sizes, cost you 6c per gallon. You will find the tall jars particularly nice for putting up your pickles, etc.

Come here for your Fruit Jars. Fruit Jars, Ball Mason patent, with tops and rubbers, 1 gallon size, 85c dozen.

Extra Rubbers for fruit jars, 5c dozen.

Extra Tops with Rubbers, 25c dozen.

Jelly Glasses with tin covers, 25c dozen.

A few mentionings in TINWARE

Lipped ovenserve kettles, wire bail or handle, 10c, 14c, 18c, 20c.

Pot covers, ringed, hemmed, full size, only 5c.

Stamped dish pans, 10c and 15c.

Combination nutmeg and vegetable grater, loop handle, only 9c.

Extra heavy dairy pails, 10 qt., 20c; 12 qt., 25c.

Japaned bread or cake boxes, cover fastens with a hasp. You will save enough bread or cake in a month to pay for one.

Galvanized pails make the best all around bucket, 10 qt., 15c; 12 qt., 20c.

WOODEN WARE

Rolling pins, 10c.

Potato mashers, 5c.

Butter ladles, 5c.

Butter moulds, 5c.

Vegetable slicers, 10c.

Clothes pins, 3 doz 5c.

Tooth picks, 3 pkgs. 10c.

Cups and saucers, 50c values, a set 39c.

Dinner plates, 50c values, a set 35c.

8 inch platters, 15c values, each 10c.

7 inch oval meat dishes, 15c values, each 10c.

Fine American China cups and saucers, decorated, \$1.25 values, per set 75c.

Dinner sets of the same goods, a set 75c.

White granite milk pitchers, 29c, 35c, 44c.

UMBRELLAS

A very nice assortment for ladies or gentlemen. Not the extra fancy kinds at fancy prices, but serviceable and dependable, 39c, 50c, 60c, \$1.00, \$1.20.

Special fan sale. Japanese folding fans, 10c.

Arm & Hammer brand soda, 4 lb. pkgs. for 25c.

K. C. baking powder, two 15 oz. cans for 25c.

2 oz boxes Rag Blueing two boxes 5c.

Giant or Eagle Lye, 4 cans, 25c.

Silk Laundry soap, 8 cakes, 25c.

Wire fly traps, all metal, 15c.

Tanglefoot stickv fly paper, 2 double sheets 5c.

Jelly glasses with tin covers, 24c per doz.

The Nickel Store.

The 5c and 10c store of Ada, I. T.

S. M. Shaw, Prop

New location on Main street third door west of Rollow's corner.

Phone 77.

WEATHER FORECAST:

Tomorrow:

Probable Showers

THE EVENING NEWS.

DEVOTED TO MAKING ADA A LARGER AND MORE PROGRESSIVE CITY

TEMPERATURE TODAY:

At 8 p. m., 82 degrees.

VOLUME 3

ADA, INDIAN TERRITORY, THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 12, 1906

NUMBER 95

Among the modern luxuries are

Kirschbaum Suits

in tropical wears and weights for hot weather. All the style and fit of regular full-lined garments. Serges and worsteds; quarter-lined with mohair or pongee silk. Skeleton construction, firm, shape-retaining and cool. Ask for Kirschbaum clothes. (warranted.)

\$15.00 to \$30.00

Wear the eastern styles. We are sole agents for A. B. Kirschbaum & Company in Ada.

Scott-Hoard Co.

ASSESSED VALUATION OF OKLAHOMA PROPERTY

Guthrie, Ok., July 12.—The work of the Oklahoma Board of Equalization has been completed, excepting the making of the tax levy, and the assessed valuation of all property in this Territory is placed at \$96,828,554, an increase of about \$3,500,000 over last year, when the total was \$93,330,000.

The total acres of farming land in the Territory is 11,111,978, valued at \$35,472,012. The valuation, placed on these lands by the various County Assessors was \$35,471,871. In the entire Territory there are 116,625 town lots valued at \$18,893,876.

The total assessed valuation of all live stock is \$13,946,231. There are 349,100 horses, valued at \$5,931,964; 81,170 mules and asses, valued at \$1,937,760; 929,064 cattle, valued at \$5,476,011; 36,082 sheep and goats, valued at \$39,770; 309,557 swine, valued at \$570,726.

The assessed valuation of all railroad property amounts to \$12,680,518. Pull-

man property \$42,858, express property \$17,300, telegraph \$174,276, telephone \$281,809, moneys and credits \$3,916,164. Farm implements in the Territory are valued at \$1,063,860, wagons \$818,660, pleasure carriages \$503,447, bicycles \$14,572, other vehicles \$13,468, gold and silver watches \$88,938, plate and jewelry \$7,673, pianos \$553,387, other musical instruments \$160,915, household furniture \$1,191,033.

The improvements on unentered lands or lots, not deeded, school lands and Indian allotments amount to \$1,962,947, the personal property belonging to persons or companies doing freighting or transportation business, \$14,902.

A total valuation of \$32,384 is placed on the dogs of Oklahoma.

In figuring the total real valuation of all property in the Territory, it must be taken into consideration that property is assessed at only about one-fourth its actual worth, and on this basis, the actual value of all property in the Territory would be \$386,494,216.

WILL HOLD ELECTION OF DELEGATES IN NOVEMBER

South McAlester, I. T., July 12.—A largely attended meeting of delegates from most of the towns in this recording district was held at the courthouse here last afternoon to confer with Judge Clayton in regard to the formation of election districts preparatory to the election of delegates to the constitutional convention. A committee of thirty was appointed, composed of an equal number of Republicans and Democrats, from all parts of the district, to ascertain and report the population of the various sections to Judge Clayton, within ten days. Upon this report he will base his action in drawing the lines of the voting districts. The committee's first meeting will be held here next Friday.

Judge Clayton returned yesterday from Guthrie, where he attended a joint meeting of the districting boards of the two territories. He reports that

it was there agreed to expedite the work of districting so as to bring about the election of delegates to the constitutional convention on Nov. 6, which will be general election day throughout the country, and upon which date, under the terms of the statehood bill, Arizona and New Mexico will vote upon the question of joint or separate statehood.

Two Brothers Arrested.

Last night, Postal Inspector F. T. Kent and Rob't. Cummings arrested Tom and Bob Bishop at Roff, on the charge of larceny. The offense was the theft of registered matter from mails on the Star postal route between Roff and Midland, via Hart; about a month ago. They were placed in jail here to await the preliminary trial.

We guarantee our Cupid flour. No. 17. Walsh. 95-1f

\$100,000 APPROPRIATION THOUGHT TO BE SUFFICIENT

Guthrie, Okla., July, 12.—Preliminary estimates made by the Oklahoma districting board indicate that the \$100,000 appropriated by congress to pay the expenses of the constitutional convention and its preliminaries and the election rendered necessary by it, will be entirely inadequate for that purpose.

Chas. H. Filson, secretary of the board, and disbursing agent for the \$100,000 fund, according to the terms of the statehood bill, says that it is, however, the intention of the board to go right ahead with its work, without regard to that fact and trust to congress to make appropriations to cover any deficiency which may result. The opinion of the members of the board is that congress intended to provide for the payment of all the expenses of the constitutional convention and election, although they have so far been unable to get any ruling on that point from the comptroller of the currency, under whose direction the funds must be expended.

The financial sections in the Okla-

ma and Arizona parts of the bill are entirely different. In the Arizona section \$150,000, or fifty per cent more than is allowed to Oklahoma, is appropriated for the convention and elections, and it is specifically provided that any expenditures in excess of that sum shall be borne by the state. The section is also quite specific in its provisions, as to what expenses shall be paid out of this fund, including "The payment of all necessary and proper expenses, officers, clerks, and messengers thereof, and printing and other expenses incident thereto." It also provides in detail for the payments of salaries and mileage of members of the convention, and other details of the sort.

The Oklahoma section is much more elastic, and provides for the payments of all expenses incident to the convention and elections. The officials here believe that its wording would not preclude the expenditure of more money than the amount specifically appropriated, if the amount proves insufficient, although that contingency is precluded by the wording of the Arizona section.

GOVERNMENT REPORT ON CROP CONDITIONS

Washington, July 11.—The crop reporting board of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture finds from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the bureau as follows:

Preliminary returns show the acreage of corn planted to be about 95,535,000 acres, an increase of about 1,524,000 acres, or 1.6 per cent as compared with the estimate of the acreage planted last year.

The average condition of the growing corn on July 1 was 87.5, as compared with 87.3 on July 1, 1905, 86.4 at the corresponding date in 1904, and a ten year average of 86.4.

The average condition of winter wheat on July 1 was 85.6, as compared with 83 last month, 82.7 on July 1, 1905; 78.7 at the corresponding date in 1904, and a ten year average of 79.4.

The average condition of spring wheat on July 1 was 91.4 as compared with 93 last month, 91 on July 1, 1905,

93.7 at the corresponding date in 1904, and a ten-year average of 88.2.

The average condition on July 1 of spring and winter wheat combined was 87.8, as compared with 85.8 on July 1, 1905, and 84.5 at the corresponding date in 1904.

The amount of wheat remaining in the hands of farmers on July 1 is estimated at about 16,053,000 bushels, equivalent to about 6.6 per cent of the crop of last year.

The average condition of the oats crop on July 1 was 84, as compared with 86 last month, 92.1 on July 1, 1905, 89.8 at the corresponding date in 1904, and a ten year average of 89.4.

The acreage of potatoes, excluding sweet potatoes, is less than that of last year by about 38,000 acres, or 1.3 per cent.

The acreage on July 1 was 91.5 as compared with 91.2 on July 1, 1905, 93.9 at the corresponding date in 1904, and a ten year average of 92.1.

NEW STATE'S POPULATION ESTIMATED AT 1,300,000

Pawhuska, I. T., July 10.—There are in the Indian Territory and Oklahoma 99,925 Indians, of this number the Indian Territory has 87,980, Oklahoma 11,945. There are thirty-one separate and distinct languages spoken. The five civilized tribes composed by far the largest number of the Indians of the Indian Territory. The combined population (Indian) of the tribes is 86,653. In the northeastern part of the Indian Territory there are eight small tribes and their county is known as the Quapaw Indian reservation. There can be found the once proud and haughty Modocs, the Quapaws, the Senecas and the remnants of the other small tribes. Of the five civilized, the Cherokees are the most numerous numbering 35,255. Next the Choctaws with 23,573. The Chickasaws are the small-

est in numbers with 9,713. At Fort Sill, Ok., there are about three hundred Apaches, including Geronimo, held as prisoners of war.

The whole population of the new state, numbering 1,300,000 and is greater than, including whites, Indians and negroes, 21 other states. By the last census the Indian and Oklahoma Territory showed by far the greatest increase of population of any other state or territory in the union.

To The Singers.

All those who can sing are urged to be at the tabernacle on East 12th street Friday evening at 8:30 for the purpose of arranging the chorus choir. Prof. Martin the able leader says the choir must be 250 strong, and wishes all who can carry a tune to be on hand.

TORRENTIAL RAINS HURT RAILROADS AND CROPS

Shawnee, Ok., July 12.—The heaviest rainfall in years fell during the past twenty-four hours, flooding basements in the city and damaging streets and bridges. The new \$100,000 Norwood Hotel was put out of business by floods in the basement rooms.

The Rock Island Railroad lost a half mile of track nine miles west of here, and the Katy a half mile of track and one bridge eight miles west.

The Shawnee-Tecumseh interurban

lost three bridges and a mile of track. The North Canadian river rose two feet per hour all day, but is now receding. The lowlands were flooded and crops badly damaged.

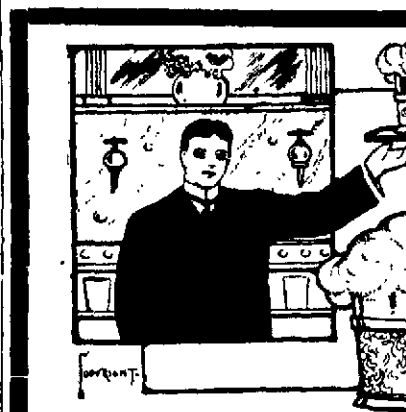
Ardmore, I. T., July 12.—A terrific rain fell here yesterday and in many sections of the Chickasaw Nation heavy rains have been falling at intervals since Tuesday. The moisture is not needed by the crops.



WE ARE NOW

Turning out the finest ice cream in this section of country. It is a home product, even the ice that freezes it. When these conditions are facts why not use home manufactured cream?

CRYSTAL ICE CREAM COMPANY



IT KEEPS US BUSY

serving soda water. It just seems that old as well as young keep on buying it. It's because soda water we draw never disappoints you. Each glass we sell confirms a customer who tells others that increases our trade and is why we're busy.

We also sell Sanguera Mineral Wells Water, Eureka Springs Water and Ginger Ale in bottles.

G. M. RAMSEY, Druggist.

(Successor to Clark Drug Co.)

A Timely Suggestion

To Property Owners and Mortgagees:

Tornadoes and wind-storms have destroyed millions of dollars worth of property. In a few moments the savings of a lifetime disappear. Your property, or that held in trust by you, may at any time be similarly damaged or destroyed.

How would you be affected by such a loss? Are you insured?

A liberal form of contract protecting you in such an emergency can be had at low rates of premium from

OTIS B. WEAVER,
FIRE INSURANCE AGENT.

PAUL W. ALLEN,

Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.

Horses Boarded by Day or Week.

Satisfaction Guaranteed. Best of Service.

Allen Livery Barn

South Townsend Ave.,

Phone 64.

OTIS B. WEAVER

Continues in the Real Estate Business

And will give careful and energetic attention to all business entrusted. He has some very bargains in Ada real estate. Manager for beautiful Sunrise Addition. Office headquarters for prospectors

Weaver Building. 12th and Broadway.

Patronize Home Industry

By Buying Ice From

Ada Ice and Fuel Co.

Keep Your Money at Home.

We Handle the Best Grades of Coal.

Phone 249.

Office at Ice Plant.

OVERDRAFTS

It is becoming well known by business men that overdrafts, whether large or small, are not approved by the comptroller of the currency. The large central banks allow overdrafts only in a very small way, and this, it matters not how small, is not approved by the powers that be. This unbusinesslike habit of overdrafts grew out of advancing on moving products, such as cotton, grain and fat stock on the move. The overdraft system is wrong and the man whose account is always overdrawn is the man who spends more money than he makes and will finally have no bank account.

Ada National Bank.

Capital and Surplus, \$63,500.

Ada, Ind. T.

ATTACKED THE HEART

**Awful Neuralgia Case Cured to Stay
Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.**

Neuralgia in any form is painful but when it attacks the heart it is frequently fatal. Complimented with the addition of a form that affected the vital organ it threatened serious consequences in an instance just reported. The case is that of Mr. F. L. Graves, of Pleasant Hill, La., who tells of his trouble and cure as follows:

"I traveled considerably, was exposed to all kinds of weather and was irregular in my sleeping and eating. I suppose this was the cause of my sickness, at any rate, in May, 1905, I had got so bad that I was compelled to quit work and take to my bed. I had a good doctor and took his medicine faithfully but grew worse. I gave up hope of getting better and my neighbors thought I was surely going to die."

"I had smothering spells that it is awful to recall. My heart fluttered and then seemed to cease beating. I could not lie on my left side at all. My hands and feet swelled and so did my face. After reading about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in a newspaper I decided to try them and they suited my case exactly. Before long I could see an improvement and after taking a few boxes I was entirely cured. I am glad to make this statement and wish it could cause every sufferer to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do not simply deaden pain, they cure the trouble which causes the pain. They are guaranteed to contain no narcotic, stimulant or opiate. Those who take them run no danger of forming any drug habit. They act directly on the blood and it is only through the blood that any medicine can reach the nerves.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes for \$3.50, by the Dr. Williams' Medical Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

He Would Lose, Anyway

There is a young physician who has never been able to smoke a cigar. "Just one poisons me," says the youthful doctor.

Recently the doctor was invited to a large dinner party. When the women had left the table cigars were accepted by all the men except the physician. Seeing his friends refuse the cigar the host in astonishment exclaimed:

"What, not smoking? Why, my dear fellow, you lose half your dinner!"

"Yes, I know I do, meekly replied the doctor, 'but if I smoked one I should lose the whole of it!'"

Guess the Tempo Was All Right, Too

The editor of a paper published in Little Rock was once in receipt of a complimentary copy of a musical composition by an Arkansas friend.

Feeling that he was called upon to make some acknowledgment of the courtesy, the editor did so in this wise:

"As the editor of this paper doesn't know a demisemiquaver from a diapason, or a bass clef from a 'high C,' he will not, therefore, be expected to give an extended notice of this production. We can say, however, that the type used in printing the composition is clear and plain and that the paper appears to be of the first quality of rag. The design on the front page is most artistic, and the words are as tender as a real spring chicken and as poetic as the song of the meadow lark on a May morning. The melody is sound and all right with no windfalls or collar marks. The harmony, too, appears to be strictly O. K., with no patent defects or noticeable blemishes. The tonality is clear and resonant, and rests on harmonic relations and melodic elements. This is about all the praise in connection with said composition we are able to evolve from our cabbage flavored temperament—Success Magazine.

It's a hard matter for a poor man to convince a rich man that he is in the wrong.

A BUSY WOMAN

Can Do the Work of 3 or 4 If Well Fed.

An energetic young woman living just outside of New York, writes:

"I am at present doing all the housework of a dairy farm, caring for 2 children, a vegetable and flower garden, a large number of fowls, besides managing an extensive exchange business through the mails and pursuing my regular avocation as a writer for several newspapers and magazines (designing fancy work for the latter) and all the energy and ability to do this I owe to Grape-Nuts food."

"It was not always so, and a year ago when the shock of my nursing baby's death utterly prostrated me and deranged my stomach and nerves so that I could not assimilate as much as a mouthful of solid food, and was in even worse condition mentally, he would have been a rash prophet who would have predicted that I ever would do so."

"Prior to this great grief I had suffered for years with impaired digestion, insomnia, agonizing cramps in the stomach, pain in the side, constipation, and other bowel derangements, all these were familiar to my daily life. Medicines gave me no relief—nothing did, until a few months ago, at a friend's suggestion, I began to use Grape-Nuts food, and subsequently gave up coffee entirely and adopted Postum Food Coffee at all my meals."

"To-day I am free from all the troubles I have enumerated. My digestion is simply perfect, I assimilate my food without the least distress, enjoy sweet, restful sleep, and have a buoyant feeling of pleasure in my varied duties. In fact, I am a new woman, entirely made over, and I repeat, I owe it all to Grape-Nuts and Postum Food Coffee."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

A SOLDIER'S EXPERIENCE.

A Kicking Gun That Was Better in the Hands of the Enemy—Burying the Dead.

My first gun was a Harper's Ferry musket, altered over, and it would kick worse than a mule, says Comrade C. E. Smith, in telling of his experiences in the American Tribune. It kicked me on the head, in the face, in the eye and on the shoulder, and all at one discharge. The last time I fired it it kicked itself out of my hands onto the ground, and there it lay kicking when the captain put his foot upon it and made it stop. The right way to fight with that gun was to send it to the Johnnies, and there would have been a succession of discouraged soldiers on that side—if not dead ones. There was one thing certain, with that gun to carry any soldier would be ready to sing:

"Come, welcome death, thou end of kicking, I am ready and willing to go."

My next gun—the next day—was a Springfield rifle—a dandy.

In chasing Gen. Price we made a march of 109 miles in three days, with only nine large-sized hard tack for rations. In this march the boys beat the oldish men. Of our company of 96 men, but 14 were there to stack arms at the end of three days—of these 12 were under 21, three under 18, and three under 17 years of age, and I was one of the last three.

After all our hard marching Price was not there when we arrived—he had been gone six hours. We were six days in marching back over the same ground.

We arrived at Shiloh in time for me to be detailed to help bury the dead. That is a duty in connection with army work seldom described. The mind dislikes to dwell upon it. The killing of the man is an exciting work. There is some excitement even in being in line with shot and bullets—in seeing who gets hit—in feeling that you are yet whole—but there is no redeeming feature in going out to the field of the dead and gathering the men like sheaves in a harvest field and arranging them in a trench and covering them with earth. There is no other form of death so sickening as that of a well and hearty man killed by the accidents of battle.

Hour after hour we worked on at burying the Shiloh dead. I wish I could shut out the memory of that labor from my mental vision forever.

At Farmington I was again detailed to bury the dead, and there helped to bury 700 as fine-looking soldiers as man ever saw. Here ended my service in this direction, as I soon after joined the cavalry and was put upon a new line of duty.

DISHING UP MUD.

Trying Experience of a Soldier Which He Turned Into an Amusing Joke.

It was the 6th day of April, 1862. Our regiment, the First U. S. S., were marching up toward Yorktown and getting pretty near to the works of the enemy, they commenced firing shot and shell, says a correspondent of the American Tribune. As they flew high we noticed that their aim was at a collection of officers in our rear, supposed to be Gen. Porter and staff, but soon our batteries got into position—think it was Griffith's and Mott's—and shot and shell howled in every direction. Our skirmish line was in the road, near a mud hole, and one of our boys, already with his Yankee wit, discovered a spur and strap sticking in the mud, and stooped to get the treasure, saying, "I guess—but that was all of that sentence, as a shell struck in that mud hole and plastered him from head to foot, besides filling mouth, eyes and ears. As soon as John K— could spit out the mud and get breath, he coolly remarked, 'I wish they would fill their cursed shells with oysters; I could relish them better.' We were quite hungry at that time. Cannot say that I should like to take oysters in that shape. But as my mind wanders back to that scene, I cannot but laugh over the memory of that incident, as I did at the time."

An Old Battlefield Unearthed.

A curious discovery has been made in a course of some excavations that have been in progress in St. Martin de Re, in France. The excavators unearthed trenches in which lay skeletons which were presumably those of the citizens who fell in defending the town against the English in 1672.

Among the skeletons was found a spherical iron bomb containing a moist black powder, which was found to consist of about a third of nitre, a third of carbon, and a fifth of sulphur, the remainder being iron oxide derived from the rusting of the iron shell.

In the French Army.

In the French army an officer whose duty it is to report on a junior is obliged to show him the original report and obtain his signature to it, as a proof that he has made himself master of the contents. The general officer is not permitted to express any opinion on the matter until he obtains from the one accused a written defense.

Historic Building Goes Begging.

Suter's tavern in Georgetown, where Washington and Jefferson often stopped on their journeys to and from the north, and where the commissioners who laid out the city of Washington met and discussed their work, was put up at auction the other day, and not a bid was made for it. And yet the building is practically as it appeared more than a century ago.

THE CHOICE OF PAINT.

Fifty years ago a well-painted house was a rare sight; to-day an unpainted house is rarer. If people knew the real value of paint a house in need of paint would be "scarce" than men's teeth.

There was some excuse for our forefathers. Many of them lived in houses hardly worth preserving; they knew nothing about paint, except that it was pretty; and to get a house painted was a serious and costly job. The difference between their case and ours is that when they wanted paint it had to be made for them; whereas when we need paint we can go to the nearest good store and buy it, in any color or quality ready for use. We know, or ought to know by this time, that to let a house stand unpainted is most costly, while a good coat of paint, applied in season, is the best of investments. If we put off the brief visit of the painter we shall in due time have the carpenter coming to pay us a long visit at our expense. Lumber is constantly getting scarcer, dearer and poorer, while prepared paints are getting plentier, better and less expensive. It is a shortsighted plan to let the valuable lumber of our houses go to pieces for the want of paint.

For the man that needs paint there are two forms from which to choose; one is the old form, still favored by certain unprogressive painters who have not yet caught up with the times—lead and oil; the other is the ready-for-use paint found in every up-to-date store. The first must be mixed with oil, driers, turpentine and colors before it is ready for use; the other need only be stirred up in the can and it is ready to go on. To buy lead and oil, colors, etc., and mix them into a paint by hand is, in this twentieth century, about the same as refusing to ride in a trolley car because one's grandfather had to walk or ride on horseback when he wanted to go anywhere. Prepared paints have been on the market less than fifty years, but they have proved on the whole so inexpensive, so convenient and so good that the consumption to day is something over sixty million gallons a year and still growing. Unless they had been in the main satisfactory, it stands to reason there would have been no such steady growth in their use.

Mixed paints are necessarily cheaper than paint of the hand-mixed kind, because they are made in a large way by machinery from materials bought in large quantities by the manufacturer. They are necessarily better than paints mixed by hand, because they are more finely ground and more thoroughly mixed, and because there is less chance of the raw materials in them being adulterated. No painter, however careful he may be, can ever be sure that the materials he buys are not adulterated, but the large paint manufacturer does know in every case, because everything he buys goes through the chemist's hands before he accepts it.

Of course there are poor paints on the market (which are generally cheap paints). So there is poor flour, poor cloth, poor soap; but because of that do we go back to the hand-mill, the hand-loom and the soap-kettle of the backwoods? No, we use our common sense in choosing goods. We find out the reputation of the different brands of flour, cloth and soap; we take account of the standing of the dealer that handles them, we ask our neighbors. So with paint; if the manufacturer has a good reputation, if the dealer is responsible, if our neighbors have had satisfaction with it, that ought to be pretty good evidence that the paint is all right.

"Many men of many kinds"—Many paints of many kinds; but while prepared paints may differ considerably in composition, the better grades of them all agree pretty closely in results. "All roads lead to Rome," and the paint manufacturers, starting by different paths, have all the same object—to make the best paint possible to sell for the least money, and so capture and keep the trade.

There is scarcely any other article of general use on the market to day that can be bought with anything like the assurance of getting your money's worth as the established brands of prepared paint. The paint you buy to-day may not be like a certain patent medicine, "the same as you have always bought," but if not, it will be because the manufacturer has found a way of giving you a better article for your money, and so making more sure of your next order.

P. G.

There is everything in holding the right attitude toward one. People can tell whether there is victory or defeat in your face and your bearing, whether you have conquered or failed, whether you have winning or losing material in you. If you wear the air of the vanquished in life, no employer will want you. There must be victory in your bearing.—Success Magazine.

When a woman begins to search around frantically for her handkerchief, that means the woman talking to her has been telling her troubles again.

Of course, there is no future for stale brains, or for a man who stands still and ceases to grow. He is old who thinks he is old, and useless who thinks he is useless. When a man has ceased to grow he begins to die, and many people are half dead at fifty, not because of their age, but because of their mental attitude, because of the way they face life.—Success Magazine.

A farmer is always inclined to "shy" a little from a man with two good legs who carries a cane.

PIEBALD CANNIBAL RACE.

Savages Whose Skins Are Brown with Pink Patches Found by Explorer.

Piebald savages are among the interesting people and things of which Mr. A. E. Pratt writes, says the London Mirror.

Papua is a land of which, as yet, no explorers, not even Mr. Pratt and his son, who accompanied him in his expeditions in the virgin mountains and forests of the land, know very much.

"Fifty years ago schoolboys, looking at their map of Africa, blessed the dark continent for an easy place to learn," says Mr. Pratt in his opening pages. "A few names fringed the coast; inland nearly all was comprehended under the cheerful word 'unexplored.'"

"Such in great measure is the case with New Guinea to-day. Its 300,000 square miles of territory, held by Great Britain, Germany and the Netherlands, are destined in the course of the next half century to enrich the worlds of commerce and of science to a degree that may to some extent be forecast by what is already known of very restricted areas."

It is a difficult country to explore, and that for several reasons. The mountains are numerous and steep, much of the soil is broken in a fashion peculiarly irritating to pedestrians, and the natives, without whose assistance practically nothing can be accomplished, are difficult to deal with.

You are entirely in the hands of the natives, without whom you cannot stir a foot. All your impediments, your food, stores, scientific implements and "trade" (material for barter, the equivalent of ready money) must go on the backs of your cannibal friends, a people without organization, who are hard to collect and hard to persuade to follow you.

The different tribes which populate the island differ widely in language and character, but all appear to be more or less warlike. The men are well-knit, strongly-built fellows, capable of immense endurance, and—at odd moments—of much hard work.

Among them are a number of curious people whom Mr. Pratt is inclined to take as a hitherto unknown human family, although as will be seen from the following passage, he is not yet quite certain of this.

"An interesting feature of Hula was the presence there of a piebald people," he says. "For the most part their bodies were brown, but they were marked with pinkish patches unevenly distributed. This marking might be due to a disease, contracted from a too constant fish diet; but if it were a disease I could not discover that it gave any discomfort."

"Against this theory must be set this fact, that I observed one man in whom the light markings predominated. In fact, he was quite fresh colored, like an European, and had light hair."

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

In Austria They Must Pay Taxes and Are Classed as Regular Tradesmen.

Commercial travelers in Austria have to pay taxes and are therefore considered regular tradesmen, even if they have no open business places or sample rooms. As a rule, good agents, especially if they have business houses of their own, refuse to represent firms who are not well known unless they can get contributions and warehouse expenses. They will not run any risks for firms which are unknown in Austria, and, as there are many firms who will pay liberal salaries if they can get their services, American firms find it difficult to obtain them.

Many Austrian manufacturing firms have branch houses at the capitals, especially at Vienna, but some English manufacturing firms, especially in the agricultural line, have warehouses and even factories throughout Austria, and when a traveler, for instance, leaves the railway station at Prague, the capital of Bohemia, he will soon notice the signboards of well-known English manufacturing firms who do a large trade in Austria and have their warehouses even in provincial towns.

Travelers in Austria are mostly hard working and respectable men, very temperate in their habits and extremely diligent. Nearly all of them travel third class on the railways and with the exception, perhaps, of those in the wine and spirit lines, they are seldom addicted to drinking. A traveler who drinks loses the respect of his fellow travelers.

Crown of Gold.

"The late Paul Lawrence Dunbar, the negro poet," said an editor, "once addressed a Sunday school in New York. An odd incident happened, though, at its end, an incident that Dunbar laughed at as heartily as the rest of us."

"Dunbar, toward the close of his remarks, said: 'And, my little friends, if you do all these things some day you will wear a gold crown. Yes, each of you some day will wear a gold crown.'"

"A little chap in the front row, catching the poet's friendly eye, piped: 'My father wears one now.'"

"No!" said the poet.

"Yes, he does—on his toot," said the little chap."

What the Woman Thought.

They were talking about the new star in society.

"She never laughs at jokes," said the man.

"Maybe she has no sense of humor," said the other man.

"Maybe she has false teeth," said the woman.

And then the conversation languished.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

WORKING WOMEN

Their Hard Struggle Made Easier—Interesting Statements by a Young Lady in Boston and One in Nashville, Tenn.



All women work; some in their homes, some in church, and some in the whirl of society. And in stores, mills and shops tens of thousands are on the never-ceasing treadmill, earning their daily bread.

All are subject to the same physical laws; all suffer alike from the same physical disturbance, and the nature of their duties, in many cases, quickly drifts them into the horrors of all kinds of female complaints, tumors, ulceration, falling and displacements or perhaps irregularity or suppression, causing backache, nervousness, irritability and lassitude.

They especially require an invigorating, sustaining medicine which will strengthen the female organism and enable them to bear easily the fatigues of the day, to sleep well at night, and to rise refreshed and cheerful.

How distressing to see a woman struggling to earn a livelihood or perform her household duties when her back and head are aching, she is so tired she can hardly drag about or stand up, and every movement causes pain, the origin of which is due to some derangement of the female organism.

Miss F. Orser, of 14 Warrenton Street, Boston, tells women how to avoid such suffering; she writes:

"I suffered miserably for several years with female irregularities. My back ached, I had bearing-down pains, and frequent headaches."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Succeeds Where Others Fail.

A hard-headed old Pittsburg manufacturer who made his fortune, as he expresses it, "with his coat off," he was induced by his daughters to accompany them to a Wagner concert, the first he had ever attended. The next day he happened to meet an acquaintance who had seen him the night before, who asked:

"I suppose you enjoyed the concert last night, Mr. Brown?"

"Yes; it took me back to the days of my youth," the old man said, with a reminiscent sigh.

"Ah, summer days in the country, girl in a lawn dress, birds singing, and all that?"

"No, the days when I worked in a boiler shop in Scranton"—Success Magazine.

RUNNING SORES ON LIMBS.

Little Girl's Obstinate Case of Eczema—Mother Says: "Cuticura Remedies a Household Standby."

"Last year, after having my little girl treated by a very prominent physician, for an obstinate case of eczema, I resorted to the Cuticura Remedies, and was so well pleased with the almost instantaneous relief afforded that we discarded the physician's prescription and relied entirely on the Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills. When we commenced with the Cuticura Remedies her feet and limbs were covered with running sores. In about six weeks we had her completely well, and there has been no recurrence of the trouble. We find that the Cuticura Remedies are a valuable household standby, living as we do, twelve miles from a doctor, and where it costs from twenty to twenty-five dollars to come up on the mountain."

Mrs. Lizzie Vincent Thomas, Fairmount, Walden's Ridge, Tenn., Oct. 13, 1906.

Church Was Her Refuge.

One stormy Sunday morning the pastor of a church in a small Ohio town was much gratified to observe in his congregation a woman who lived some distance away.

At the conclusion of the services the pastor congratulated the faithful one, saying: "I must commend your bravery in coming such a distance through this terrible storm."

Much to his chagrin the woman replied:

"Well, pastor, it's this way: My husband won't go to church, and he's that cross on Sunday morning after breakfast that I just naturally have to go somewhere to escape him."

A Minnesota newspaper office once printed some cloth handbills for a traveling show. It busted, and these bills were never called for, and the thrifty wife of the editor used the cloth to line little Johnny's pants. As time wore by the pants grew threadbare, and at school one day Johnny accidentally tore the seat out, leaving about one foot of the lining in sight, and the boys were surprised to read the following words standing out in plain type: "Doors open at 7:30; performance begins at 8."

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

When a laxative is needed, nothing can be more effective than Garfield's Tea, which is made of herbs. It cures sick headache, constipation and diseases of liver, kidneys, stomach and bowels, it purifies the blood, cleanses the system and clears the complexion.

Why is a fault-finder like a bull? He is never in the right place.—Journal of Education.

Married women have a feeling of pity for the bachelor and a contempt for the spinster.

The pert maiden feels hurt when her sallies of wit are taken seriously.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after use. Send for FREE TRIAL BOTTLE and full particulars. DR. J. C. LITTLE, Ltd., 251 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

In the eyes of a woman a man is no older than she chooses to regard him.

If love would only remain blind after marriage—but, fudge!

EASY LESSONS IN DRAWING

By FREDERICK RICHARDSON

(Instructor in Composition and in Charge of Illustration Classes in the Art Institute, Chicago.)

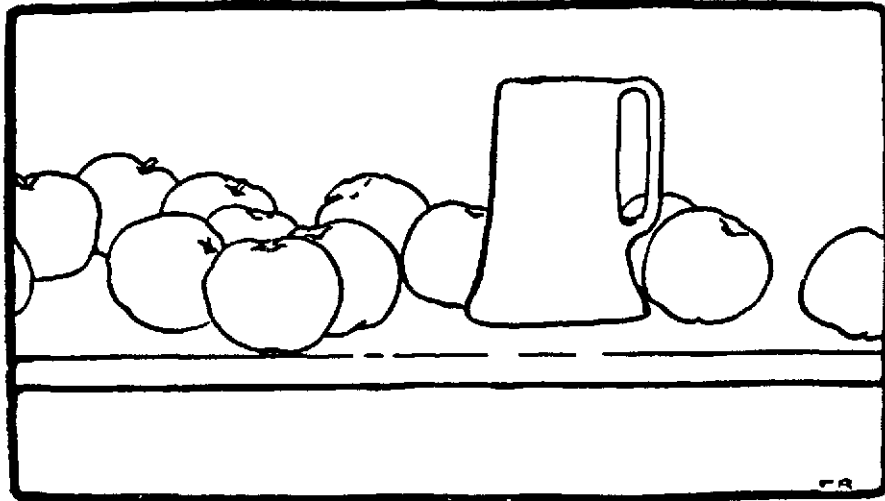
(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

It is the purpose of the present article to elaborate somewhat upon the expression of the drawing itself. While not calling upon a training which it has been the purpose of this work to avoid, it seems justice to any possible talent to give a few examples with freedom from the restraint of too mechanical forms, from subjects already treated. The simple symbol forms are traceable under these freer forms, but the geometric treatment is quite discarded. The accent of line and color that has been suggested from time to time is here used freely, and detail that has been carefully eliminated is now employed.

As was stated at first, the symbols in themselves are but a means to an end and not an end in themselves. To force the pupil to express himself

amples here given are variations upon subjects given in previous articles. Note the widening lines that suggest roundness and shadow. Note the weight and force of lines in the foreground compared to the fainter lines in the distance, as well as the distribution of color in such wise as to give relief and solidity to the picture. It will be seen, that to study the drawing will give a vitality and conviction that the thin mechanical line never conveyed.

It is in this distinction that the artistic temperament makes itself manifest. It can feel a line and express itself through it, but without that temperament the drawing must remain cold and without feeling. Beyond correctness of proportion and absoluteness of form there is a quality that makes the drawing live.



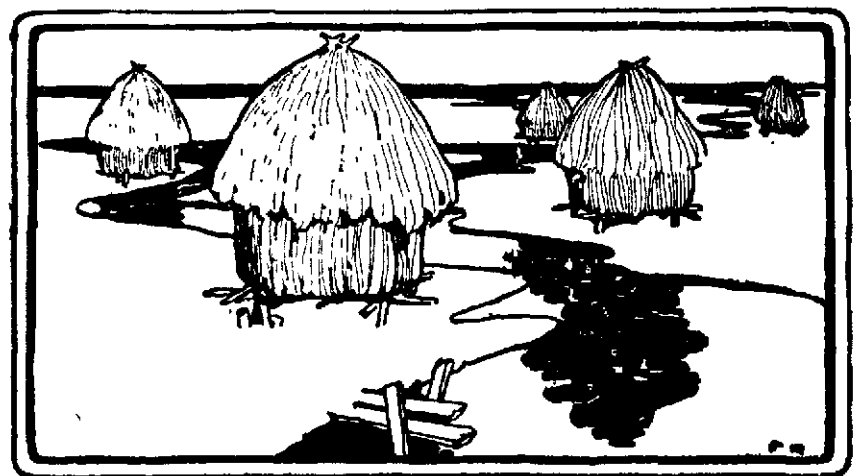
APPLES AND MUG.



PATH THROUGH THE WOODS.



GATHERING APPLES.



HAYSTACKS IN MARSH.

by squares and rounds when he can employ a freer form would be a mistake equal to demanding an elaborately understood drawing when at most the drawing of a formal parallelogram could be expected. As the next article will give the pupil the illustration of story themes, it is advisable to free as much as possible the expression of the drawing. The circles might stand for apples and squares for houses, but there is no idea of suggesting a comparison of the symbols to the free drawing of the actual forms.

Try Work Like Samples.

Let the pupil try some of his familiar themes in the way now suggested. Lay out the picture plan by the simple means he has learned and over the mechanical lines and forms draw a picture with the added expression of accent and color. The ex-

pression would be thwarted. Let us rather suppose that by this time the pupil has formed in his symbol drawing not only a free expression, but one that is no longer adequate to the growing complexity of his ideas. When he finds he can give a table, chair, house, by the most simplified sign and that that is insufficient, and that he can give a more complicated expression, presenting, instead of a plain front elevation, the sides and top thereof, there is no reason for limiting him for the sake of carrying out a theory in drawing.

Let the student here go to the table, chair or house and learn by observation that object drawing gives how many sides of the object he can see and how well he can serve himself of this knowledge in his picture-making. He need not try to draw it correctly, but he can simplify his

symbol of it, or perhaps it may cease to be a symbol, and become a simplified drawing, in which case the end however reached, has been attained.

The insistence of this in the school lesson—that is, the actual drawing of objects in classroom—is not advisable, for reasons given when object drawing was spoken of previously. Let it be a matter of outside practice with the individual child, as the other form of observation has been. The purpose is not to see how well he does the barn, but how well he can use the observation gained by the drawing it.

The extent of the drawing and the subjects to be attempted need be limited only by the use that the pupil can make of his effort.

TULIP FARMING IN IRELAND

Bulb Culture Gives Employment to a Great Many of the Poor People.

It is not exclusively a tulip farm any more than it is a daffodil, or a narcissus, or an anemone, or an iris farm, since its many acres of gardens and fields are given up to the culture of these and every other kind of bulb; but when I saw it a day of May, says a London Pall Mall Gazette writer, the tulips with their great deep cups and gorgeous coloring seemed to have blotted out every other lesser blossom.

The little fields lie scattered at the feet of whitewashed, golden-roofed cottages dotted here and there about the outskirts of the quiet sea-girt village, almost in the shadow of the church steeple, and as one drives along the white sandy roads one sees the tulips in dazzling strips of gold and pink and purple and white and crimson stretching away on all sides.

Out beyond the little turf-built banks, which make so effectual a barrier between the blossoms and the rough breezes, lie the sand dunes and the sea, shimmering and sparkling in the brilliant May sunshine, its blue waters reflecting back the cloudless azure of the skies and throwing into greater relief the rugged outlines of the islands on its bosom, while here and there a tiny white-winged yacht sails fast before the strong sea wind to some enchanted fairy land.

The bulb farm is straggling and irregular, consisting, as it does, of the little fields and potato gardens of the cottagers, bought up at different periods, just as he could get them, by the enterprising cultivator of bulbs. The green banks of turf and the privet hedges, close cut and sheltering, are the same that the dead and gone occupiers of the snow-white cottages built for themselves in times gone by, to guard their more prosaic crops of potatoes, or cabbage, or lettuce from the winds of the east and north.

The soil is sandy, so much so that one's feet sink softly into it to the depth of many inches as one traverses the narrow pathways which intersect that dazzling array of tulip beds. Field after field is stretched before one, acres and acres of tulips—and such tulips! None of your slender, drooping, town-bred weaklings, but great strong giants, measuring from head to foot from two and a half to three feet, with deep generous cups, and sturdy stems and rich green foliage full of health and vigor. They flourish bravely, massed together in the sandy soil, lifting their chalice-like cups in the sunshine, or drinking in the heavy dews of evening.

Here lies a great bed of orange yellow, the "Bouton d'Or," one broad sheet of golden delicately fashioned goblets; beyond them spreads a rich mass of cherry-red, then a sea of pure white, then one of lilac, then pink, then primrose, and so on through every conceivable variety of shade and color. One has to see this farm of acres and acres of tulips to realize its beauty—this heavenly tapestry of gorgeously brilliant tinting, and softest and most delicate texture.

Here is a bed of "Parrot" tulips, a singularly handsome section, with their grotesque, ragged-edged, huge, wide-open cups splashed in varying tints of orange and scarlet and green and brown; here, again, a strip of curious-looking black tulips, "La Tulipe Noire," with its deep, velvety-dark petals. Quainter-looking still is the array of green blossoms flecked with the palest primrose, while there are hundreds of other kinds less curious, but more beautiful and delicate; white tipped with crimson, lilac penciled in white, orange fringed with scarlet, and so on through an indescribable variety of dainty and exquisite blooms, the mere sight of which dazzles one's eyes in the strong sunshine.

Here and there this sea of beauty and color is flecked by small light-looking structures of wooden laths and white canvas—like a flotilla of white-sailed boats or a cloud of white butterflies—designed to keep off the strength of the sun's rays, and so hold back a little longer the full development of the blooms beneath; while at one end of the field is a huge white tent, put up over a number of the most choice and valuable sorts, with the same wise intention.

In one of the many drying and sorting houses a number of men and boys were busily employed in packing into large, roomy boxes some exquisite blooms of tulips and ranunculi and St. Bridget anemones and other choice blossoms, destined for the then forthcoming Temple show in London, or the less imposing flower display in the Waverley market, Edinburgh.

It appears that the peculiar nature of the soil, sandy and moist and well manured year after year as it has been, makes it preeminently suited to bulb growing.

AIR IN YOUR BEDROOM

People Must Be Educated Up to the Absolute Need of Clean Air Day and Night.

Have a small screen to stand by your bed, so that the air does not blow too strongly on you, and until you get used to this best have some light covering over your head, a small crocheted shawl, or something equally light. Also it would be well to have your bed warmed before you get in; have in the foot of it a hot-water bag to keep the temperature warm between the sheets.

Do not get into the habit of having a hot-water bag to your feet; one gets dependent on it; it is best to wear woolen bed socks, or as the shops euphonically call them, slumber slippers. These start you off warm and are easily pushed off when felt to be too warm. Slumber slippers are easily made at home. They can be knitted (crochet is not warm enough) or made of three pieces of elderdown, two similar pieces, sewed together down the back, over the heel and up the front, over the instep, and one piece for the sole of the slipper, and bound at the top, around the ankle with ribbon, or run in a piece of elastic.

Since this fresh air cure has permanently helped so many cases of consumption and tuberculosis, why should it not prevent many more cases, by being taken in time. It is the rundown system that takes any disease. The vitality being lowered makes the system fertile soil for germs of disease. After a night's sleep of plenty of fresh air, clean air, you do not have a headache, a coated tongue, unpleasant breath, poor appetite, little energy and a bad temper.

This is the elixir of life, costs nothing, no doctors' bills, no expensive outfit to get it, and yet because it is free, so few people take it; take it for all it's worth, and get all there is in it. If you are warmly enough covered you will sleep all night, and sleep is the repairing of your body, your mind and your beauty.

If you are mistress of your own time you can do all this, and more too. You can go out-doors at will and get all the clean air and exercise you want, but if you are a wage-earner you cannot always get as much clean air as you want and there will generally be some one in the office, etc., to object to an open window.

But try to educate people to the clean air idea, and gradually you can have the window open a little, always, and open all the way, occasionally. As for your diet; there are things to eat that injure you in no way, except they give you a muddy skin and hence are "unbecoming."—Josephine Hall.

SUCCESS WITH PANSIES.

How One Woman Was Rewarded for Her Trouble—A Little About Her Method.

Perhaps my plan for securing a large and continuous blossoming from pansies may be of interest to some readers.

Last year I purchased a good supply of best mixed and white pansy seeds. These I started in February in a box in the window, and when large enough I transplanted to baking powder cans which had had their sides and bottoms unsoldered, and used the lids for bottoms. In each one a plant grew till the ground was fit for transplanting.

After a good bed with suitable soil had been made, the cans were simply unrolled from the soil they contained and each little plant with its roots undisturbed, was placed in the garden bed. Then my petted pansies began their outdoor life. The care of these plants was a delight. Care must be taken with them when the hot mid-summer days come, as their stems will decay near the roots—"damping off." To avert so sad a fate each plant should have for its support three stakes, 20 inches in length. The stems were held in an erect position and cured the "damping off" process.

The pansies will grow to the top of the stakes and with a plentiful watering every evening, will blossom afresh. I did not allow my pansies to bear seed, preferring to buy a fresh supply for the next year, and so let my plants expend all their force in producing flowers.—Prairie Farmer.

Pie Crust.

Two tablespoons sifted flour, one tablespoon cold lard, two tablespoons cold water and a pinch of salt. Chop the lard in the flour until it is fine, then mix with the water, using all the flour. Turn out upon a well-floured board, divide equally and roll out one-half. Cover the pie pan, patting the crust to get out the air. Fill with whatever fruit you have, roll out the upper crust, fold in half and cut three short slits near the center of the fold, place over the pie and pat down the edges. Trim off the rough edges and mark around the edge with the tines of a fork. Bake until a nice brown. Gather up the scraps and roll them out again, and cut out with a can cover about the size of a silver dollar. Prick each piece with a fork and bake a delicate brown. Place a bit of jelly in the center of each piece and you have a plate of dainty tarts.

Cream Cake.

One cup of maple sugar, one egg, one-half teaspoonful salt, one cup sour cream, 1½ cups of flour, one teaspoonful soda. Add the soda to the cream, when it foams add the egg well beaten, next the sugar and salt, last the flour. Bake in a quick oven.

Perfuming Feet.

A thin layer of any astringent powder, if placed in the boot, will lessen perspiration. Tannic acid and alum are cheap and strong.

Spanish-English Matrimonial Alliances

Alfonso's Approaching Wedding Leads to Reflection on Changes Worked by Passage of Time—A Glance Backward.

Time was when it would have created the greatest furor for a Catholic ruler to ask for queen a Protestant princess. To-day the world is broad-minded, or indifferent—as one may look at it—and does not bother. To be sure, when the young Spanish monarch made known his preference for Ena of Battenberg, there was enough of the conservative element left in conservative Spain to hold out opposition; but this was easily put aside, and behold the Spanish cortes promptly, generously and gracefully sanctioned the betrothal of their king to the English princess, and granted their future queen the liberal allowance of \$50,000 a year. Over in England there is hardly a whisper of dissent to the marriage, on the contrary kindly interest in the young princess so soon to leave her old home for a new home in distant Madrid.

A very interesting article in the New York Herald, by a writer who lived some time in Spain, reminds us that "Ena can say with Henry IV., 'A crown is well worth a few masses.'" This is one view to take of the readiness with which the princess has changed her faith. There are others; one, that she all her life has been more or less under Catholic influence, being much in the company of her god-mother, ex-Empress Eugenie; another, that her marriage with Alfonso is a true love match, that it is a joy to her to accept

at the advanced age of 28; this escape by reason of the rapid changes in her country's foreign relations, and because she was unwilling to wed a Protestant. When she did marry, she married a man 11 years her junior and chose for consort Philip of Spain; as it turned out, a most unhappy choice, one that added little to any harmony between the two nations. Proposal of such a marriage aroused the people, it was most unpopular; so bitter was the sentiment that an open rebellion broke out to depose Mary and put Elizabeth in her place. After the marriage Philip continued extremely unpopular with the English, and not only did he weaken his wife's hold on the people but he repaid her adoration by cruel coldness and neglect. She was unwearied in her efforts to please Philip, even went so far as to join in a war against France which resulted in the loss to the English of Calais. Mary Tudor's life was a very unhappy one; in her childhood in danger, in her girlhood much beset, in her wifehood most forlorn. Years after Mary's death Philip made war against his wife's land, sent the famed Spanish Armada against England.

An attempted royal alliance it may be in place to chronicle here. In the days of James I. (1603-25) negotiations were carried on for the marriage of James' son Charles with a Spanish Infanta. When one reads that the pe-



THE FUTURE QUEEN OF SPAIN.

the religion of her betrothed. This last the reading public will be forgiven if they are a bit cynical over, the reading public having become accustomed, at each new betrothal of a royal pair, to declaration that this particular one among royal marriages is really a mating of souls, politics not the ruling motive. But let us put even smallest cynicism aside, and hope king and princess are fond of each other in good, romantic fashion, that they live happy ever after.

Several times have England and Spain been called upon to show favor or disfavor to a Spanish-English betrothal. Long, long ago one of the Edwards married a Spaniard, Princess Eleanor of Castile, sister of Alfonso X. of Castile, that Edward whose surname was "Longshanks," and title Edward I. This English king ruled from 1239-67; in 1254 he espoused Eleanor of Castile. Now, when the papers are so full of the approaching ceremonies of the Spanish-English alliance, it may be of interest to think back on the wedding pomp that attended the joining in wedlock of English Edward and Spanish Eleanor. Edward was but a stripling of 15, a youthful bridegroom to be sure, when he journeyed to Spain to claim his bride. He was attended, we are told, by a splendid array of knights, by all the trappings of the days of chivalry; and the wedding was an affair of such magnificence they tell of it to-day in the ancient city of Burgos, once capital city of Castile.

Catherine of Aragon, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, married Arthur, prince of Wales, and later was wedded to Henry VIII. Mary Tudor, daughter of Catherine of Aragon and the much-wedded Henry, in 1554 espoused Philip of Spain (later Philip II). Various alliances for Mary were proposed; when but an infant of two years she was affianced to the dauphin, and a few years later to her cousin, Charles V.; still later, an attempt was made to marry her to Francis I. But she escaped matrimony until arriving

negotiations, which finally resulted in nothing, were, with some interruptions, pending a period of 12 years one wonders what must have been the state of mind of the principals in the proposed marriage. James, you remember, was called the "wisest fool in Europe." He was a learned man, but weak and pedantic and absurdly polite, neither friend nor foe to anybody. The same year he began negotiations for the marriage of his son to a Spanish princess he entered into an alliance with the Protestant union in Germany and shortly married his daughter to the head of the union. James rebuked parliament as meddling when they sent in a petition against popery and the proposed Spanish marriage, and when parliament passed the great protestation declaring that matters which concerned the king and realm were proper subjects of debate, the king tore the page concerning the protestation from the journal of the commons. But to return to the negotiations for a marriage treaty. The final step in the long halted arrangements was taken when a splendid expedition in charge of the king's favorite, George Villiers, set forth for the Spanish court. Villiers had persuaded Charles to press his suit in person, so we should mention that the prince of Wales was also a member of the expedition. While on the mission Villiers was created duke of Buckingham, but the honors accruing to him then and later were not because of the success of his efforts; either Charles proved a displeasing wooer or the duke of Buckingham was too arrogant to suit the proud Spaniards, at any rate the negotiations for a marriage treaty failed utterly, the mission returned home discomfited. It would seem James I. had arrived by this time at the position, "Marriage or war," for when he heard all hopes were blasted of Charles having for wife the Infanta Maria was declared on Spain and an alliance made with France. Ere long Charles married a Maria; but it was Henrietta Maria of France. KATHERINE POPE.

Ada Evening News

OTIS B. WEAVER, PUBLISHER
M. D. STEINER, BUSINESS MGR.

Entered as second-class mail matter March 28, 1904, at the post office at Ada, Ind., under the Act of Congress March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

LOCAL NEWS

Cupid flour at No. 17. Guaranteed the best. 95-11

J. H. Hopkins, of Ardmore, is in town.

Ed Guinn has returned from Muskogee (via Texas.)

Miss Irene Eddleman went to Francis and returned today.

H. C. Deist, of Columbus, Ind., is in the city prospecting.

Walsh handles the White Swan canned goods. Phone 17. 95-11

Miss Ollie Lee went to Sasakwa to visit her sister this morning.

W. W. Price and Mr. Perry, of Sulphur Springs, are here prospecting.

A new shipment of delicious Uvalde honey at Jones & Meaders. 95-11

Mr. Woodbury of the Johnston-Woodbury Dry Goods Company is in town.

If you want the White Swan canned goods, phone us. M. L. Walsh. 95-11

Satisfaction guaranteed or your whiskers back. Harris Hotel Barber shop. 94-11

Misses Lula and Lola Weaver, who have been visiting in the city several days, returned to their home in Mt. Vernon today.

A few loads of gravel could be used to a good advantage on the bog in front of the News office. What says Mr. street commissioner.

M. B. Donaghy returned Wednesday from Colorado Springs. He tells us he saw much that was interesting to him. He spent several days with our old townsmen and friend J. V. Hussey who is spending the summer in the mountains. It will be of interest to many to know that J. V. had a miraculous escape from the Frisco disaster.

The general committee on Union revival met last evening. A report was made by the chairman of each sub-committee, which indicated that the arrangements are progressing satisfactorily.

M. L. Walsh will furnish you with the White Swan brand. Phone 17. 95-11

Fuel Results in Death of Three.

Welling, I. T., July 12.—Reuben Kirby is dying, with two bullet wounds through his body, at his home near Christie in the Cherokee nation; and Pleasant Hubbard and Earnest Hubbard, brothers, are dead as the result of a feud that has existed for some time.

The killing took place at the home of Kirby Saturday afternoon.

This is about four miles from Christie and 25 miles from a telephone or telegraph station.

Last Thursday Will Reaves and Frank Kirby, a brother of Reuben Kirby, got into an altercation and there was a shooting, but no one was killed, though it is understood that Reaves was badly hurt.

The Hubbard boys took up the quarrel for Reaves.

Saturday afternoon they rode to Kirby's place and opened fire on Reuben Kirby, probably thinking he was Frank. Kirby darted into the house as soon as they commenced to shoot and grabbed his Winchester. Two bullets had already gone through him. He came out of the door and dropped Pleasant Hubbard from his horse. Henry slid off on the opposite side of his horse and Kirby shot through the horse and killed his man on the other side. There are several families involved in the feud and it is feared that there will be more bloodshed.

The fight took place near the famous Rabbit Trap section where four men were wounded in a shooting scrape ten days ago and where Ned Christie made his famous stand against United States officers when he was an outlaw and his cabin had to be dynamited before he could be gotten out or killed. There have been many shooting scrapes in that section of the country.

A New House.

James Walsh is going to move his general merchandise stock from Francis. He has engaged the Henley & Biles building on East Main street and will open about Aug. 10.

Mr. Walsh is a good business man with a broad experience and will no doubt enjoy a good trade.

24 Out of 25.

Pocahontas, Ark., Feb. 17, 1905.

"Ship 5 gross Dr. Mendenhall's Chill and Fever Cure. I have been selling your Chill Cure for seven years and find that 24 out of 25 who once use it will have no other. W. H. Skinner, druggist." Sold by G. M. Ramsey, Drug Co.

Try the new barber shop at the Harris. If you are not pleased your money is refunded. 94-11

GOLDEN GATE

TEAS and EXTRACTS

Are The Best

1 lb. pkge. Tea ... 20c

1 lb. pkge. Tea ... 35c

Extracts... 15c, 25c

Jones & Meaders

Cupid flour, best on earth at Walsh's No. 17. 95-11

Ed Brents went to Oklahoma City Wednesday.

Dr. Browall made a professional trip to Ardmore Wednesday.

If you can carry a tune come to the tabernacle Friday night.

Bro. Mike Cassidy went to Denison this morning. He returns Friday.

Frank Huddleston, who lives on North Broadway is in possession of a fine baby girl since Tuesday.

H. Baird and family of Weleetka spent Wednesday night with M. A. Cassidy and family. They left this morning for Denison.

Z. T. Slaughter and Ed W. Geer, merchants at Van Alstyne Texas came in Wednesday, the guests of Mr. Slaughter's uncle, J. A. Biles.

Prof. Buchanan who has been here in the interest of the University since Tuesday went to Holdenville this P. M. He will return Friday evening.

J. D. Loofer is just in receipt of a letter from his brother in Australia who is known there as Bronco George. He writes the country is in a very prosperous condition and he is doing well.

TOWN LOTS CHEAPER.

For Hereafter They must Be Sold for Cash.

Lehigh, I. T., July 12.—The records in the office of the Indian inspector show that there are hundreds of town lots in the towns of the territory that have either been defaulted in the payments or have never been sold at the government sales because the appraisement was too high. Under the present law these unsold town lots will have to be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash. This is going to make some cheap lots to be sold. Under the old system when the government sold a town lot there was 25 per cent paid down and the remainder in three annual payments. In the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations the payments were even easier than that. In the future when a man bids for a lot at a government sale it will be on a cash basis, and he will have to pay over the entire amount and the patent will be issued at once. Lots bought that way will sell for less money than under the old plan of payments. The inspectors will not sell any of these lots until he gets orders from the secretary of the interior.

Singing Convention.

D. Rushing, Professor of the Union Hill Singing school was in town today. He says a singing convention will be had at Union Hill on the Friday before the 4th Sunday in July, holding over Sunday, on which day dinner will be served on the grounds to all the visitors. He says you are invited.

The Tabernacle Going Up.

This morning about fifteen men were on the grounds ready to construct the big tabernacle. At 4 p. m. the main portion of the frame work is up and work is progressing very rapidly.

Rev. French Oliver will arrive Saturday morning.

Christian Church.

C. F. Trimble, evangelist of Guthrie, Oklahoma, will begin a series of revival meetings at the Christian church Aug. 15th. Everybody attend. 92-61

Accept no Substitute.

There is nothing just as good for Malaria, Chills and Fever as Dr. Mendenhall's Chill and Fever cure. Take it as general tonic and at all times in place of quinine. If it fails to give satisfaction G. M. Ramsey Drug Co. will refund your money.

GERMAN GIRLS' SCHOOLING

We Colleges for Them in Their Own Country, But They Have a "Pension."

The German girl leaves school at about 15 years of age, by which time she has learned to sew, mend, and supposedly to speak English and French. She has not learned higher mathematics, says Modern Women, but she has learned the small things which fit a girl for a housewife or companion, and that, in Germany, is woman's only sphere.

However much we American girls may enjoy our colleges we dare not pity the German girls, for they have something which takes their place and of which we can have no conception until we reside in Germany a few months.

Did you ever hear of a pension? It is one of the most enjoyable things which exists. Certain influential ladies, mostly widows or maiden aunts, make known that they are willing to take a limited number of young ladies into their family.

We went to Hanover, two of us girls, with a horror and dread of a boarding school, as we heard a pension described. We found ourselves in a family of eight girls, all from the very best class of Germans, and all placed under Frau von H—'s care for a year or more.

None of the girls had any special object in life; a few wanted to learn how to keep house, a few indulged in an hour's music lesson per week, but most of them came, as is the German custom, for the sake of becoming polished, and being escorted to concerts, theaters, balls, receptions, student Kneipes, etc., opportunities not afforded in smaller cities, and even not in many cities that are larger than Hanover.

Consequently our chaperon accepted invitations for her girls, parties were given and the great intimate family spent a year full of pleasure.

HORSE AND HORSELESS.

The Animal and the Auto Each Do the Other an Occasional Good Turn.

A farmer in Cadiz, Ind., recently jacked up his automobile to serve in lieu of a broken engine in the shelling of corn and cutting of fodder for his live stock and horses. The latter part of their share of the feed without showing any hard feeling toward their deadly rival, the auto.

One man who has been touring the country says that the horses have accepted the automobile more gracefully than the farmers have.

He tells the story of an automobilist who met an elderly couple driving a skittish horse which decidedly objected to passing the unknown vehicle. The driver of the car stopped to offer his aid, but the man declined it with the remark:

"If you'll lead my old woman by, I guess the boss and I can make it all right."

Another horse and horseless yarn comes from a man in Oregon. He says:

"When I bought my car, I marveled that the company could sell it for \$1,550. Now I marvel that they could sell it at any price. Marveling is the cheapest part of the proposition, I find."

"My particular marvel out in my barn reminds me of the man who built so much stone fence in one day that it took him two days to walk back to where he began. My car will take me—sometimes—so far from home in two hours that it takes the rest of the day for me to drive home with a providentially hired horse."

FACTS ABOUT SAFETY PIN.

Obliging Clerk Imparts Interesting Information Concerning the Article.

"One dozen safety pins. Twelve cents. Thank you, madam," said the clerk. "Your change will be here in one moment."

She was very pretty. He was young. A conversation sprang up.

"There is a strange story connected with the safety pin," the clerk said. "An Englishman invented this pin some 30 or 40 years ago. For this admirable invention he was highly honored. Fetes and applause were showered upon him. If I am not mistaken, the man was even knighted."

"And about three years ago, in excavating in Pompeii, they came upon—what do you think? A perfect safety pin. Hundreds of perfect bronze safety pins. The Englishman's invention wasn't new at all. It was 2,000 years old."

"The man had been feted and honored all his life, he had even been knighted, for an invention that he didn't invent."

MIKADO'S SELF DENIAL.

Refused Heat in Palace While His Soldiers Were Freezing in the Field.

In the bitter cold of last winter—1904-1905—the mikado not content with the fullest official reports, sent his grand master to look into the conditions at the front, to ascertain how the soldiers were faring. When Count Hikkata returned with his harrowing tale of frightful suffering caused by the cold, the emperor was broken-hearted, says World's Work. Nothing more could be done—the Manchurian winter must drag its icy season through—but the emperor would not take his ease while his men were freezing, and the order to discontinue all heating of the palace till the war should be over showed that his sympathy was with them day by day.

Doctors Endorse It.

Long Bros., Druggists, Paducah, Ky., write: "We sell more of Dr. Mendenhall's Chill and Fever Cure than all other remedies combined, having retailed over 700 bottles in one season. Physicians here prescribe it and persons who once use it will have no other. Sold by G. M. Ramsey Drug Co."

A Tragical Finish.

A watchman's neglect permitted a leak in the Great North Sea dyke, which a child's finger could have stopped, to become a ruinous break, devastating an entire province of Holland. In like manner Kenneth Melver, of Vanceboro, Me., permitted a little cold to go unnoticed until a tragical finish was only averted by Dr. King's New Discovery. He writes: "Three doctors gave me up to die of lung inflammation, caused by a neglected cold; but Dr. King's New Discovery saved my life." Guaranteed best cough and cold cure at G. M. Ramsey & Dr. F. Z. Holley, druggists. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

Twenty Year Battle.

"I was a loser in a twenty year battle with chronic piles and malignant sores, until I tried Bucklen's Arnica Salve; which turned the tide, by curing both, till not a trace remains," writes A. M. Bruce, of Farmville, Va. Best for old Ulcers, Cuts, Burns and Wounds. 25c at G. M. Ramsey & Dr. F. Z. Holley, druggists.

ETHERIAL BODY VISIBLE.

Semi-Transparent Mass Surrounding the Bones Penetrable by Rontgen Rays.

They say they have seen the ethereal body, one of man's subtle bodies interpenetrating the dense physical body. The orientals have long claimed to have seen it with a higher vision and the occidentals are now seeing it by the aid of instruments. In being able to see the skeleton of a live person by Rontgen rays we have gone far to surmounting difficulties in making out the shadow of the ethereal body. A hazy, semi-transparent mass surrounds the bones in a skia-graph which seems to invite definition by simple methods of research requiring little more than a better understanding of the offices of the different rays of light to give us a glimpse of the man that survives the mortal casement. The ethereal body, erroneously termed the soul, seems to be a compound of those electric corpuscles of which matter is supposed to consist, with the unknown principle of animal life, and it is obviously a connecting link between mind and matter. A discovery of this sort is calculated to revolutionize the mental sciences and correct many erroneous ideas. It particularly is important to ascertain how the ethereal body acts during life. Many doubt the existence of any inner form of this kind. But it is an established belief in the east, especially in India, handed down from ancient days. It is difficult to see how their knowledge could have been so complete, even including the fact that the ethereal body never grew old after attaining maturity, unless they had been able to catch sight of the inner form.

Pleasant for Him.

"I was so sorry to hear of your daughter eloping with young Badger."

"You needn't console with me," interrupted Henpeck. "I'm tickled to death."

"But he's such an impertinent upstart."

"Well, it'll be a positive joy to have some one in the family who can talk up to my wife."—Philadelphia Ledger

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